# The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2124. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### THE FULTON OFF CAPE RACE.

### No News of the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

### IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

### SEVERE FIGHTING IN VARIOUS QUARTERS.

### Cotton and Breadstuffs Improved—Consols 95 3-8@95 1-2.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, July 10.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. Wotton, from Havre and Southampton 30th ult., passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

She was intercepted by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here shortly after noon to-day with the following summary of her news:

The *Fulton* has 140 passengers for New-York. She had strong westerly winds to the Banks, but reports having seen no ice.

The *Fulton* saw nothing of the telegraph fleet.

The principal feature of the advices by this arrival is the Indian news, which is highly important.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston 16th ult., *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 27th, and the Hamburg screw-steamer *Hammonia*, from New-York 15th, arrived at Southampton on the same day.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Important news from India has been received in England *via* telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores of guns, gunpowder, elephants and ammunition.

Serious disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been murdered by a band of eight hundred rebels.

Fort Copal had been taken by assault.

New-Goond had also been stormed and taken.

The Nizam's country was much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas.

Sir Colin Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shahjehanpore, and captured Mohundee.

Oude was still in a state of rebellion.

The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety.

Sir E. Lugard had defeated the rebels at Jugdespore, killing great numbers of them.

Gwallor had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A calamitous fire had occurred in the London Docks, doing damage to the extent of £150,000.

The Queen had paid a visit to the *Leviathan*.

More steamers are to be put on the route between Galway and America.

Dr. Livingstone's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope is reported.

A proposition had been made to send clergymen to Parliament.

Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, had exhibited his wonderful exploits before the Queen.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin will resign the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies.

The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

ITALY.

The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Duchess Marie of Bavaria.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity from Naples in the affair of the *Cagliari*.

SPAIN.

Spain is much incensed against England on the Slave question.

RUSSIA.

A Russian column was advancing into the Caucasus.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrians are hastening the construction of ten new forts.

### Commercial Intelligence.

*By telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton.*

Liverpool, Wednesday, June 30.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Cotton has been in active demand, with an advance of fully ⅛d. in all grades since the *America's* advices.

The sales of the last three days add up 37.000 bales, of which speculators have taken 10,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The market closes buoyant and active.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable, all kinds of goods having advanced in price.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather continues favorable for the crops. Flour is steady, at prices unchanged, as compared with those of Tuesday last. Wheat is firm, with an advance of 1d. on Oaty Reds; Red is quoted at 5s. 4d. @6s., and White at 6s.@7s. Corn dull; Yellow nominally, 34s.; White, 32s. 6d.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef is heavy. Pork steady. Bacon very dull. Lard inactive, and quotations nominally 54s.@54s.6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Spirits Turpentine dull, and sales unimportant. Rosin dull at 4s. for common. Ashes dull for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

No change had taken place in the condition of the London Money market.

Consols closed at 95⅜@95½ for money, and 95½@95⅝ for the August account.

LONDON MARKETS.

Flour and Wheat were slightly dearer at Mark-lane. Tea firm. Sugar dull. Coffee inactive. Rice firm. Tallow unaltered. Iron heavy.

### Reception of Senator Douglas in Chicago.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION—MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

Chicago, Friday, July 9.

Senator Douglas was received this evening with great display. At 1 o'clock a Committee of Four Hundred, from Chicago and the adjoining Counties, proceed to Michigan City, and there met Judge Douglas and escorted him to this city. The arrival of the train was greeted with the firing of cannon and the cheers of the people. A procession was formed, and conducted him to the Fremont House, where he was welcomed in a brief speech, on behalf of the citizens, by Charles Walker, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Douglas, after returning his thanks for the magnificent reception, reviewed the action of the last Congress on the Kansas bill. He extolled the Crittenden bill as honest, and as the very best proposition for the practical illustration of popular sovereignty. He claimed that the struggle with Lecomptonism was for the integrity of principle. That struggle was triumphant, and Lecomptonism was virtually abandoned by its friends, and had been defeated forever. He had opposed the English bill, although practically it sent back the Constitution to be accepted or rejected by the people, because the manner as well as the form of that submission was at variance with every just principle of popular government. It was a submission of the constitution to the people, with the threat that if they did not accept a slave constitution, its 35,000 inhabitants should not come in as a free State until it had 93,000. He could never countenance such a discrimination between free and slave States. The best energies of his mind had been several years devoted to the great principle of the rights of the people of the Territories to frame their own fundamental laws, and he intended to devote all his future life to the same doctrine. He contended that the Compromise Measures of 1850 were founded on that principle, and were carried out in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He affirmed the Cincinnati Platform, and reaffirmed President Buchanan's inaugural. He regretted to see, however, a political party of this country determined not to acquiesce in this line of policy. The Republican Convention, recently assembled at Springfield, nominated Mr. Lincoln as his (Douglas') successor to the Senate, to repudiate the doctrine of popular sovereignty. He (Lincoln) proclaimed that Congress, and not the people of the Territories, had the right to establish the domestic institutions of the Territories. Lincoln indorsed not only this doctrine, but proclaimed a line of policy which was incompatible with the existence of the Union, for he declared that the Union, divided into an equal number of Free and Slave States, cannot endure. Mr. Douglas showed the dangerous tendency of this doctrine, and said that it invited and proclaimed a war of extermination—one section against the other. He regarded it as subversive of the fundamental principles upon which our complex system of government rested. He denied that a uniformity of local policy and of domestic institutions in the different States was either desirable or even possible; on the contrary, he held that our political system rested upon the theory and the practice of a dissimilarity of local policy and of domestic institutions in the different States. Our forefathers clearly perceived that the kind of domestic institutions which would suit New-Hampshire would be totally unfit for the rice plantations of Carolina. Hence they adopted a Constitution which provides that each State should be sovereign and supreme within its own limits, on the supposition that they would be as diversified as States as they were numerous. Thus it would seem the diversity and dissimilarity of the domestic institutions of the sovereign States are the cardinal principles underlying the whole system of our Government. Its strength, harmony and adaptation to the wants and interests of the people all depended upon the right of each State to form and regulate its own internal policy, without reference to its similarity or dissimilarity to other States. Repeated uniformity is neither desirable nor possible. If possible, how can it be obtained? There is but one process through which it can be accomplished, and that would be to abolish the State Legislatures, convert the Government into one consolidated empire, investing Congress with full power to adopt police regulations, regulate internal policy, and adopt domestic institutions for all the States. Let this be done, and there would be uniformity. Then the States would be either all free or all slave States. Then the negroes could vote everywhere or nowhere. Then our glorious confederation of thirty-two sovereign States would be merged into one consolidated empire, and the uniformity of despotism would reign triumphant throughout the land. Mr. Douglas proceeded to answer Mr. Lincoln's crusade against the Supreme Court, on account of the Dred Scott decision. He could sanction no crusade, he said, against the highest judicial tribunal in the land, nor yet was he prepared to yield obedience to the law, as expounded by that Court. He did not agree with Mr. Lincoln, that it was a great wrong to deprive a negro of the rights of citizenship. He did not believe they were ever intended to be citizens. Our Government was founded on a white basis, and was created by white men. True humanity required that negroes and other inferior races should be permitted to enjoy only such rights and privileges as they were capable of exercising, consistent with the good of society. Mr. Douglas adverted to the necessity of maintaining the organization of the Democratic Party. While there might be differences of opinion with respect to the true construction of particular articles of the creed, party toleration, he said, must be indulged. There should be no proscription of sound Democrats because of such differences. Government officeholders and Republicans working in unison for the purpose of defeating the regular Democratic nominations, would be like the Russians at Sebastopol, who kept on firing, without caring which they hit, French or English.

Mr. Lincoln was present, and heard Mr. Douglas throughout.

Fireworks were discharged in several parts of the town during the delivery of Mr. Douglas' remarks.

The number of persons in attendance was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000.

### News from Mexico.

THE FORCED LOANS—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE AT THE CAPITAL.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 9.

The bark *Brilliant* brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst.

Business there was still prostrate. The health of the citizens was good, but the *vomito* was prevalent among the troops.

A violent earthquake occurred at the City of Mexico, on the 18th of June, killing fifty persons.

The decree for the forced contributions was being rigidly enforced.

The British and French ministers had advised their countrymen to pay the forced loan under protest, but the American Minister opposes the demand, and has asked for his passports, while awaiting instructions.

Generals Vidaurri and Garza were marching upon the Capital.

Echeagaray had retreated to Jalapa, and Osollos was shut up in San Luis Potosi.

General Salas had been recalled from exile by Zuloaga.

Advices from Yucatan are to the 30th of June. The Government had imposed a duty of 50 cents per barrel on foreign and domestic flour, from the 1st of August.

An earthquake had occurred at Minatitlan.

### Hot Weather.

TERRIFIC STORM IN ALBANY AND VICINITY—HEAVY SHOWERS AT BOSTON.

Albany, Sunday, July 11.

This has been the hottest day of the season. The thermometer at 9 o'clock this morning marked 97°. At 11½ o'clock we had one of the most severe rain-storms ever seen in this vicinity. The streets were flooded for half an hour, so as to be impassable. The wind blew a gale, uprooting trees and shattering chimneys and awnings. In the country, a few miles from here, there was a terrific hail-storm. Stones larger than hen's eggs fell, doing considerable damage to the crops. Two miles below this city, a vessel loaded with lumber was blown ashore.

Boston, Friday, July 11.

From 10 to 3 o'clock to-day was the warmest for several years. The thermometer ranged from 95° to 100° in the shade. At 4 P. M. heavy showers commenced, and continued till evening.

### Fire in Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, Mass., Saturday, July 10.

A fire broke out, this afternoon, in Nathan Washburn's extensive iron tire and rail rolling mill, in this city. Loss about $5,000; no insurance. Work will be delayed about a week.

### Movements of Troops.

St. Louis, Saturday, July 10.

Two hundred troops from Carlisle barracks arrived here yesterday, and were immediately transferred to the steamer *Silver Keel*, to proceed immediately to Fort Leavenworth.

### No News of the Atlantic Telegraph.

St. John's, N. F., Sunday, July 11—6 P. M.

We are yet without the least intelligence of the Atlantic Telegraph, there having been no signs of the frigate *Niagara* at Trinity Bay at 6 o'clock this evening. The wind is northeast, and the weather cold and foggy.

### Departure of the City of Baltimore.

Halifax, Sunday, July 11.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, having repaired damages, sailed from this port at noon to-day (Sunday) for Liverpool. Weather clear, with a light south wind.

### Lynch Law in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., Saturday, July 10.

City Marshal Beard was murdered by a man named Barker, while endeavoring to arrest him. A crowd collected and hung the murderer a few hours afterwards.

Hot Again.—Yesterday and Saturday were exceedingly close, hot days. There was little air stirring, and that little seemed to be about as hot as the rest. Several cases of sun-stroke were reported:

Henry Laifhink, a German, 32 years of age, was sun struck on Saturday afternoon while at work in Water-street. He was taken to his residence, No. 333 Madison-street, but died in a few minutes. An inquest was held on the body yesterday—verdict accordingly.

Thomas Conroy, of No. 181 Varick-street, was sun struck Saturday afternoon while driving his cart through Varick-street. He was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house and attended by a Police Surgeon, after which he recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

Michael Quinlan was sun-struck about noon on Saturday, as he was passing through Thirty-sixth-street near Lexington-avenue. He was conveyed to the Twenty-first Ward station, and, after the application of the usual remedies, recovered and was taken to his residence, No. 186 East 25th-street.

The following is the record of the thermometer at the City Hospital yesterday: 9 A. M., 84°; 3 P. M., 94°*; 9 P. M., 82.°

On Saturday it stood: 9 A. M., 80°; 3 P. M., 90°; 9 P. M., 80. There were no sun-stroke cases brought in yesterday at the Hospital. Probable cause, not working-day.

*During the recent heated term, 94° was the highest point reached by the thermometer at the Hospital.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The New-York Regiment—The Congressional Elections—A Double Lance—Trouble with an Attache—The Wilson-Gwin Affair—Mayor Berrett.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

The town has been all agog with the famous New-York Regiment—the Seventh Regiment—or, as the boys in the streets will have it, "the New-York soldiers." The day has been suffocatingly dusty and hot—for we have not had a drop of rain for six scorching weeks—but crowds have been in the streets, crowds have not only stood for hours in the heat, and glare, and dust of this disagreeable day, but have walked miles to see the far-famed Seventh Regiment. The President has performed his part of the duties of the day handsomely for a civilian, *i. e.*, that of reviewing the troops, and has gladly retired to the shades of his pleasant summer resort.

The usually intelligent and shrewd Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*,—I refer to "Ion,"—remarks that the public mind, and especially the mind of the Administration, is occupied with the Congressional elections which are about to take place in various parts of the country. This is true, and still more is true. Mr. Buchanan and his advisers are very uneasy about the result of the elections, and the Southern pressure is so great that a new kind of tactics has been adopted. It is felt by every Cabinet member that, in Illinois, the state of things is desperate; and, therefore, while the Anti-Lecompton men are ostensibly punished for their independence, in reality they are allowed to retain office, and in more than one instance favors have been granted to them by the President. But in Indiana, and other States, where the regular Lecompton Democracy are in a majority—ostensibly the Anti-Lecomptonists are put in nomination, and rewarded with office, but really not a single upright opponent of the English Compromise is spared by the President, or by the Nominating Conventions. This political management is thought to be shrewd, but is quite likely to recoil upon the managers.

We have not seen the end of the pretty love-quarrel between the Spanish *attaché* and the banker Mr. Corcoran, which set all the gossips on end and the avenue agog last Spring. The *attaché* has taken the pains to get a temporary release from the legation at the hands of his Government, in order that he might seek reparation of Mr. Corcoran. But the banker will not fight an *attaché* and invokes the aid of the law officers. Perhaps, like Senator Wilson, he abhors dueling. Perhaps he won't condescend to the level of an *attaché*. Whatever the reason may be, the banker, be it spoken to his honor, will not either shoot at M. Muruaga, or allow that gentleman to shoot at him, and the fiery Spaniard must get satisfaction for the affront offered him as best he can. I am reminded by this matter to allude to the ridiculous stories which have been going the rounds of the Press in reference to the Wilson-Gwin affair in the Senate. These stories have no foundation whatever in fact. Mr. Wilson is no coward—though he does decline to fight duels, and the authorized correspondence which was published at the time gives the true meaning of the difficulty and its settlement.

Our worthy Mayor has been severely ill for the last week, and has just recovered sufficiently to indite a letter to Col. Duryea, of the Seventh Regiment, expressing his regret that his condition has been such that he could not participate in the public welcome extended to the Regiment. The state of health in the city is not such as one would like, but it is not alarming. Fears are entertained that the yellow fever will be upon us in August and September—it is very certain that the Health Commissioners have a plenty of work upon their hands which needs attending to immediately. VYR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, Saturday, July 10.

The Secretary of the Interior, on an appeal involving the titles of Monticello, Lower Monticello and Moritions, Minnesota, has decided that under the law the only beneficiaries of the trust are the occupants of the towns. No other proprietors are recognized nor can the Department protect the claims or interests of non-resident shareholders or lot-owners. The quantity of land for town purposes cannot exceed three hundred and twenty acres, under the law regulating that subject.

Samuel Hippell has been appointed Postmaster of Leavenworth, *vice* Clarkson, resigned.

### Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship *Relief*, James H. Strong, Lieutenant-Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall *via* Key West. She brings the invalids from the Pacific Squadron.

The departure of the *Relief* left Aspinwall without a man-of-war, and was regarded with regret by the white inhabitants, as they are under continued apprehensions of a riot among the negro and native population. Arrived at Key West July 2, and found the United States frigate *Wabash*, flag officer Lavalette; *Colorado*, flag officer McIntosh, and brig *Dolphin*, Lieutenant-Commanding Maffit. The *Colorado*, on her passage from Aspinwall, broke her main crank, and will be obliged to return North for repairs. The United States sloop *Macedonian*, Capt. Levy, anchored at Key West July 3. The *Water-Witch*, *Plymouth*, *Arctic* and *Jamestown* are cruising about Cuba. The *Jamestown* was off Havana June 28, and had eighteen cases of fever on board. She is just from San Juan, Nicaragua.

The *Relief* sailed from Key West July 4, and makes the passage to New-York in 7 days. There were no new cases of British outrage known. Key West quite healthy. The *Relief* brings home J. J. Frizell, a badly crippled fillibuster, and probably the last of the victims of misplaced confidence.

List of Officers—James H. Strong, Lieutenant-Commanding; Wm. W. Low, Lieutenant; J. H. March, Lieutenant; J. S. Thornton, Lieutenant; B. R. Mitchell, Surgeon; J. C. Robinson, Captain's Clerk.

## POLITICAL.

### Hon Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, to his late Constituents.

The Hon. L. D. Campbell has issued the following circular to his late constituents:

Since the United States House of Representatives placed me on their "retired list," I have not addressed *my late constituents*, who have so repeatedly honored me, in regard to the recent exercise of the Federal power, by which *their sovereignty*, as well as the right of the people of Kansas to govern themselves, were trampled down. I have preferred to remain silent, for the time being, because it was charged by some who *profess* to advocate the principles to the support of which I have devoted the best energies of my life, (in and out of Congress,) that I would attempt to excite the sympathies of a wronged constituency, for the purpose of personal aggrandizement.

It has been, and is my desire, that the people of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, who oppose the efforts of the present Administration to force African Slavery upon Kansas against the known will of her people, should be left "perfectly free to regulate" the means of redressing their wrongs and of rebuking the acts of tyranny to which I refer, and which have no parallel in the history of any portion of the civilized world, where the God-given right of man to govern himself is respected.

I cannot now give better evidence of my profound gratitude for the confidence reposed in me in the past, than my promise to make any reasonable sacrifice in the future, in behalf of the principles of "Popular Sovereignty."

When the Anti-Lecompton people of the district open their campaign, I will, if alive, be in the field! Personal interests, if not the superior qualifications and claims of others to the honors which I have been permitted to enjoy, suggest that I should enter as a private in their ranks rather than as a standard bearer. The position, however, which I must occupy in the coming conflict, is left entirely to them.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hamilton, July 1, 1858.

### The Hon. Jefferson Davis Making a Fourth of July Speech at Sea.

*From the Boston Post, 7th.*

The fine ship *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore, Capt. S. Howes, was making for this port on the day of the celebration of the nation's birth, and among an unusually brilliant array of passengers from different parts of the country was the distinguished Senator, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. The patriotic suggestion of the captain, to celebrate the day in a manner befitting the great anniversary, met with a hearty response from the company, among whom were zealous Republicans, Democrats and Americans. A Committee was appointed to invite the Senator to make an address, and he consented.

Senator Davis dwelt at some length on the right of search question; on the insulting claim which Great Britain made to a peace right to visit our ships. Under the pretence of stopping the Slave-trade—a trade against which the United States was the first nation to raise its voice—she had interrupted and destroyed a lucrative commerce we had enjoyed in ivory and other products on the coast of Africa. The late outrages in the Gulf found us, as a people, with domestic quarrels on our hands; but if this power counted on existing divisions and on making them wider, the result showed how great was her error. The insult was resented by a united people; the Senate, as one man, leaped up against British pretensions; while England, as suddenly astonished, withdrew her pretensions. The claim she so long preferred is given up—entirely abandoned. The same spirit that resented insult in the past will resent it in the future. I stand, said the Senator, substantially on the deck of an American vessel; it is American soil; the American flag floats over it; its right to course the ocean pathway is perfect. When the blue firmament reflected its own color in the sea, it was the unappropriated property of mankind; and it was arrogant and idle for any nation to deny to the United States her full enjoyment of this common property. It was for the full and undisturbed enjoyment of this right that our fathers, when much less prepared for war than we are now, engaged in the conflict of 1812; and for this right we were ready to strike in 1858. Let a foreign power, under any pretence whatever, insult the American flag, and it will find that we are not a divided people, but that a mighty arm will be raised to smite down the insulter.

### Reception of the National Guard on their Return from Conveying the Remains of Ex-President Monroe to Richmond.

It was due to the National Guard and to the august ceremonial which occasioned their absence during the last week from this City, that on their return they should be worthily received by their brother citizen soldiery. And a great reception they had,—somewhat impaired, it is true, by the circumstance that they did not arrive till about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, whereas they were expected by 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. The melancholy circumstance of the accidental drowning of one of their number, Mr. Hamilton, during the excursion, also lent a shade of sadness to the proceedings, and the flags at half-mast on the poles of the various armories, suggested anything but festivity to the Companies who were to honor the National Guard's return. As early as 5 o'clock the Seventy-first Regiment, (Col. Vosburgh,) to the number of 275, assembled at their armory in Centre street, and marched to Bond-street, where they formed. About two hundred of the Seventh Regiment, comprising four companies under command of Capt. Denyke, Lieuts. Harrison and Vermilyea, and ex-Captain Loutrell, formed in Washington Parade Ground. The City Guard (Capt. Halleck) also turned out in splendid style, forming part of the Seventy-first regiment. The Commandant of the National Guard battalion gave to this fine company the right of escort. The regiments then marched down Broadway, the band of the Fifty-fifth regiment and Dodworth's Band accompanying them. They presented a fine appearance, and especially was the Seventy-first Regiment, and Capt. Halleck's City Guard in particular, complimented by the numerous spectators of the march. Broadway was entirely thronged as they passed down. On reaching the Battery, they stacked arms, and for half an hour had liberty to go whither they pleased. In a short time rumors began to circulate, that an accident had occurred to the train, and that the Guard would arrive in a special steamer from Perth Amboy. Col. Vosburgh telegraphed to Bordentown, and was answered by a dispatch, informing him that they would arrive by the Jersey City route at 11 o'clock, and not by the Perth Amboy steamer. The rumor that the train had broken down and caused delay was true, but it occurred in the morning, on the route between Washington and Baltimore. A little before 11 o'clock the escorting regiments fell into line and marched from the Battery to the Jersey City ferry, when they countermarched in Cortlandt-street, the Seventh Regiment forming in line, and the Seventy-first in Broadway. Fireworks were discharged from the hotels in the neighborhood and among the vast crowd which had assembled. Here they waited for more than an hour, when a dispatch arrived that the Guard would actually come by the Amboy boat, and would not arrive until 1½ or 2 o'clock. A few of the men then left and returned home, but the others remained firm and consoled themselves for their fatigue and the long delay by sundry renewals of the inner man. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Amboy boat arrived with the expected Seventh Regiment. The greeting was cordial and enthusiastic, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour Broadway was well lined with spectators. Escorted by the Seventy-first Regiment, the National Guard reached their armory, and after partaking of refreshments, repaired to their respective homes to recruit themselves from their long fatigue. Very few of them stirred out yesterday, and the armory wore a very deserted appearance.

THE "GALLANT SEVENTH"—REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

*From the Washington Union of the 10th.*

On Thursday night, after our paper went to press, three companies of the 7th Regiment of New-York volunteers arrived up from the *Ericsson*, which they left aground about eighty miles below this city. As soon as the drum could be heard, our disappointed citizens, who were out in large numbers, became all expectation, and were seen hurrying from every direction to the corners of the streets and other points from which a view of the approaching visitors might be expected to be obtained. When they at length became visible, it was a brilliant sight, as they advanced with the firm and steady tread for which they are so distinguished. On reaching the National and Brown's Hotel, at which places they had been quartered, they were drawn up into line, and afterwards filed in, the ranks were broken, and they were assured by the worthy proprietors that they should have every accommodation in their power to bestow upon them.

As might naturally be expected, they were exceedingly worn out with fatigue, consequent upon their long passage from Richmond, and the scarcety of provisions—not having expected to be so long in making the trip. However, like true soldiers, they have made no complaints, but, with great fortitude, have put up with whatever hardships crossed their way. They represented their detention by the grounding of the *Ericsson* as not so irksome as might have been expected. They amused themselves in various ways—by chatting together, and in the pleasing recollection of their reception and entertainment at Richmond. At daylight, this morning, the remaining companies arrived, in the steamer *Mount Vernon*, the *Collyer* not having been able to bring them all up on the first trip. They were accompanied by their bank, which numbers forty-five pieces and nineteen drummers.

The only circumstance that has occurred to mar the pleasure of their trip thus far was the accidental death by drowning of Private Lawrence Hamilton, of the 6th Company, which melancholy event occurred at Richmond. The officers and privates, on learning the sad intelligence, expressed great sorrow and regret, for the deceased was beloved by them all. Mr. Hamilton was a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, and the second cousin of the Hon. John Cochrane, of New-York, the orator of the day. Various rumors are in circulation as to the manner of his death, and it is not known certainly how that event occurred; but it is supposed that on the occasion of the parting banquet, which was served up on board of the two steamers lashed together, in passing from one of the steamers to the other the deceased fell from the plank, and the occurrence was not noticed by any one on board. When he was missed, it was supposed that he had been detained on shore by some of his hosts in Richmond, and would return home by railroad. His remains were recovered, and have been sent to New-York by the steamer *Roanoke*.

Shortly after the arrival of the distinguished visitors, the city was "all agog," and the vicinity of the National, Brown's Hotel, the City Hall, and various other prominent parts of the city, in which the dress parade was expected to form, were crowded with anxious and eager spectators.

[Here follows a list of the officers and members of the regiment, which we omit.]

The following order was issued from Head-quarters, at Brown's Hotel, yesterday morning:

Head-quarters, Washington, July 9, 1858.

This Regiment will parade this day for review by His Excellency the President of the United States, in full uniform, white trowsers, without knapsacks.

The regimental line will be formed in front of the City Hall, at 11 o'clock.

The different companies will report to the Adjutant, in front of the National Hotel, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., for equalization.

This Regiment will also parade this day in full uniform, white trowsers (without knapsacks) and with *side arms* only, for the purpose of visiting Mount Vernon.

The regimental line will be formed at 2½ o'clock, in front of the National Hotel. By order.

A. DURYEA, Lieutenant 7th Regiment.

Liebermann, Acting Adjutant.

At 11 o'clock the companies were accordingly formed, and marched to the City Hall, where the regiment fell into line, and proceeded to that portion of Pennsylvania-avenue immediately in front of the Presidential Mansion, to be reviewed by the President of the United States. On making his appearance, the President received a handsome salute of three rolls of the drum and three flourishes of the trumpet. He was accompanied by Colonel Hickey, General Ward, of New York, Major Townsend, Acting Adjutant of the War Department; Gen. Jesup, Secretary Cass, Secretary Cobb, Secretary Floyd, Secretary Thompson, Secretary Toucey, Attorney-General Black, Postmaster General Brown, and several other distinguished persons. The firm, elastic tread of the President took "the regiment" by storm. When offered an umbrella to shield him from the sun, he declined it, saying, he was too much of a soldier for that. The review, itself, was highly interesting, and the only circumstance to be regretted was the constant movement of the people from one side of the avenue to the other, in spite of all that the guard could do. If our District volunteers could not parade, they might have at least mustered in sufficient numbers to keep the ground clear, and thus relieved the gallant Seventh of considerable labor. The performance of the troops excited universal admiration, and there was not an army officer on the ground who did not envy Col. Duryea his command. One of them, and a veteran, too, remarked that there was no regiment equal to it in the regular army. Many of the volunteers who were on the ground declared they never would parade again, and that the visit of the Seventh was the death knell of the military of Washington. We hope not, but rather that, as they have witnessed the result of drill and perseverance, they will profit by it, and imitate the example of the best-drilled regiment in the country. Certain it is that the military ardor of Col. Hickey is fully aroused, and we are much mistaken if he does not infuse some of it among the different members of the District Regiment.

After the review was over, the Regiment were escorted by the officers of the District Volunteers to the favorite East Room of the White House, when Col. Duryea was introduced to the President by Col. Hickey, and the entire Regiment had an opportunity of shaking hands with "Old Buck." It was an interesting sight to witness the graceful manner in which the President greeted them, and, from the hightened color and sparkling eyes of the gallant fellows, we fancied the pleasure was mutual. When Dr. Weston, the acting Chaplain of the Regiment, and recently elected Bishop of Texas, was introduced, the President, after shaking hands with him, said it was very well for them to take a chaplain along, but he did not believe they needed the Doctor's services to keep them in order. In regard to the morals of these gentlemen, the Mayor of Richmond says he has never, since he has been with them, heard an oath, or witnessed anything in their conduct which in the slightest degree could be condemned. What higher compliment could he pay them?

After leaving the White House the Regiment proceeded to their quarters and partook of dinner, after which they embarked in the *Mount Vernon*, Captain Reynolds, for the purpose of visiting the grave of Washington. The *Mount Vernon* was accompanied by the *Collyer*, in which a large number of gentlemen from the city took passage. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, and the fatigue of the dress-parade, the "bold soldiers" were in excellent spirits, and amused themselves in various ways. Some of them read the afternoon papers, others played a quiet game of euchre, and others still kept asking for the "pilot."

The run down was a pleasant one, and the only incident worthy of mention was the race between the two boats. The *Collyer* left her wharf at Washington first, but stopped at Alexandria, where the *Mount Vernon* passed her. Before reaching our place of destination, however, the *Collyer* regained the lead, and when we arrived was ready to receive us.

The following letter has been presented to Colonel Duryea:

Washington, D. C., Friday, July 9, 1858.

Dear Sir: I hereby desire you to say to Colonel Duryea, of the 7th New-York Regiment, that soon after he may send you the names of all his Regiment who honored Washington with a visit, all will have sent to New-York by me from the Mount Vernon Factory of this city a memento of some kind made from the wood grown on the Mount Vernon estate, the home and resting-place of the immortal Washington. Furthermore, Colonel Hickey, you shall see to the sending of each article to each person from this city, Yours, truly, J. CRUTCHETT.

To Colonel Hickey.

We understand that the names will be furnished to Colonel Hickey, and the Regiment fully appreciate the kindness and generosity of Mr. Crutchett.

A committee from Alexandria, consisting of Col. Corse, Major Ashby, Major Whittington and Captain Herbert, yesterday morning waited upon the officers of the regiment, tendering to them the hospitalities of that city, but the invitation could not be accepted. The citizens, however, had already commenced making preparations for their reception when they received the dispatch announcing the above fact, and there is general disappointment expressed. A warm and enthusiastic welcome would have been extended to them, for the "Seventh" has won the hearts of all of old Virginia's sons.

Upon landing at Mount Vernon, the regiment formed by companies and proceeded to the tomb of Gen. Washington. At the tomb the scene was most solemn and imposing. There was not a head that remained covered, and one could see that the thoughts of all were fast traveling back, first to the youthful days of the "Father of his Country," then to the memorable struggle for freedom from the British yoke, and finally to his calm and peaceful death, and a nation's sorrow. For several moments a profound silence pervaded the assemblage, and it was only broken by the mournful but impressive voice of Mayor Mayo, of Richmond. His remarks were appropriate to the occasion, and were appreciated by all who heard them. Mount Vernon, he said, was the common ground of every American citizen. It was no longer property, but was national, and it became every man to come and worship at the shrine of freedom.

The Rev. Dr. Weston, the chaplain, then came forward and said:

"National Guards: I have been requested by your respective officers to offer up a prayer here on this altar of patriotism, but, before I do so, I propose to preface it by a very few remarks. This has been rendered unnecessary by the touching and eloquent appeal of my friend who has just preceded me. It was well said; it was touchingly said, by some one, that Heaven left Washington childless that a nation might call him Father. We from New-York come here to-day to offer to his memory our filial homage, and I know there is not a heart present that will not beat with the true accent and spirit of prayer.

We shall be better for this on getting home—better soldiers, better citizens, better Christians—for he whose ashes slumber there was our exemplar in all these great things—a patriot incorruptible, nor kings nor words could warp his steadfast mind. A soldier, as some one has said, 'Liberty alone unsheathed his sword, necessity alone stained it, and victory alone returned it.'

In respectable deference we stand here to-day, and a voice seems to come from out the sky like that which awed the trembling Hebrew, when he stood before the burning bush, 'Put off thy shoes from off thy feet—the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.' Not only will we assemble here, but centuries after we shall have gone and our ashes shall have mingled with the dust, the sons of American freemen will come from the shores of the Atlantic and the murmuring Pacific, from woody Maine and flowery Florida, as patriots to offer up their prayers upon this consecrated altar. Men engaged in the excitement of political contests will remember here that they are brothers, and that the great man who sleeps there knew no Mason & Dixon's line, no North nor South, but his great heart embraced the whole country. He belonged, indeed, to humanity and to liberty everywhere. Not only will millions of Americans come here to our Mecca, but they will come from distant lands, the down trodden upon whose neck the heel of the tyrant has been set, and when their liberties are being cloven down and hope is well nigh gone, there will come up a voice and a prayer for a Washington to lead them on to victory and to freedom. God grant that the great example that the great man has left of human liberty will not be lost, and that when the time shall come for that final contest between liberty and despotism, there may be future Washingtons to preserve the former."

After a brief and beautiful prayer, the men were dismissed, and a visit was paid to the old residence. Of course these things have all been explained so frequently that the people are familiar with them; so we shall not attempt to give any particulars. A more beautiful evening, however, cannot be imagined, and it was the unanimous opinion of all that, with proper repairs, the place would be the most picturesque in this country. At 10 the whole party arrived in safety.

### The Last Row of Billy Mulligan—Answer to his Card from Mr. Warner.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The entire defamatory part of the notorious Billy Mulligan's statement in relation to me, published on Saturday morning, is an absolute, unmitigated fiction. There is not one particle of truth in it. As to *an abuse* of the woman, nothing could be more diametrically opposite to the fact. Incidentally falling in with the woman that night, and suspecting her to have previously committed a larceny at my place of business, I was trying to ascertain her name and residence. My manner was wholly that of kindness and persuasion. There was no harsh language, no threat, no loud talking, nor the least shadow of personal violence. My endeavor was the exact opposite of all this. It was not to coerce, but to persuade; and, from first to last, I did not say a word or do an act which could be denominated "abuse," "ill-treatment," or "beating," without involving the same contrariety to truth that would be involved in saying that *white* is *black*. The "abuse and violence" of my treatment towards Mulligan himself consisted simply in my calling him "a *nobody*." Besides this and the possible prefixing of the adjective "*damnable*" to the word *nobody*, I used no harsh language towards him, applied no epithets to him, did not touch him or attempt to touch him, or threaten to touch him, or even threaten him at all in any way whatever. When he struck me I stood erect, with both hands hanging down by my sides. (My calling him "a nobody" arose from the developments he had made of himself during the few minutes of my presence with him that evening. I never knew him before, and even then I did not know him to be Billy Mulligan until after his arrest.) I said but few words to him at all. All that passed between him and me at my front door could not have occupied two minutes, perhaps not more than one, and the conversation previously, at a point one block further down Broadway, could not have occupied more than three to five minutes. Instead of his striking me with his "open hand," as he asserts in his card, he struck me with his clenched fist and with all his might.

The falsity of Mulligan's plea for interfering with me or striking me at all is shown, moreover, from his own admissions to me the next morning, in presence of the two officers who led him to the Police Court. He said he deeply regretted what he had done, and that he should not have done it if he had not been in liquor; that he had no just cause to interfere with me at all; that he would willingly give a thousand dollars to recall his last night's conduct; that he would rather have two black eyes for six months than that I should have one at all.

I have hesitated much before consenting to dignify so worthless a man's accusations by replying to them. To persons well acquainted with him and me it is unnecessary, but in the case of others the above statement may be material to a just understanding of the affair in question, and a valuable aid to a proper estimation of Billy Mulligan.

Yours, etc., J. F. WARNER.

*No. 635 Broadway, New-York, July 10.*

### Amusements.

The warm weather has its effects on the Theatres, but it is a mistake to suppose that they are deserted. For the time of year, we have more than our usual share of amusement. Wallack's Theatre, with the versatile and lively Florences, opens its doors nightly to eager and appreciative audiences. Artists of this *calibre* are well fitted for the desultory performances of Summer. Their pieces are light and laughable. You may skip half an act without missing the thread of the story, for the simple reason that there is usually but little story to skip. The attraction is not strained, but coaxed. For the rest, we may say that both Mr. and Mrs. Florence are clever, spirited artists, and worthy of patronage. They appear, to-night, in two pieces, called "Irish Assurance" and the "Young Actress."

At Niblo's cool and airy Theatre there is an excellent comedy company, and for those who can endure the "legitimate," no better place can be found. Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" will be played, to-night, with Blake, Brougham, Wheatleigh, Davenport and others in the cast. The intermissions are enlivened by the performances of a band in the "Garden." During the week lighter entertainments will be given, in which Miss Shaw, a lady who made her *début* here a few nights since, will appear. Miss Shaw is an actress of great animation, and sings well,—two very desirable qualities in a *commédienne*.

The Academy of Music reopens to-night for a Summer series of promenade concerts, under the *bâtons* of M. Musard and Mr. Anchutz. An orchestra of sixty of the best performers of the City has been engaged, and the music will be gay and refreshing. The parquette of the Academy has been converted into a promenade, and decorated with trees, flowers, &c. It is cool on the hottest night, and we know [illegible] no more elegant or aristocratic trysting-place. The admission is placed at fifty cents, or for a gentleman and two ladies, one dollar. Decidedly, this enterprise ought to be supported.

The regular theatrical entertainments at the Museum are for the time suspended, in order to give Mr. Wyman, the celebrated Wizard, an opportunity to display his wonderful feats of ventriloquism [illegible] magic. This gentleman will appear in the afternoon and evening.

On the east side of the City we have Pur[illegible] Theatre still going on, and flourishing as it has [illegible] ways done, in spite of weather, hard times, or anything else. Three favorite pieces will be played to-night, "Nick of the Woods," "Floating Beacon," "Fa[illegible] Jars."

And the Bowery Theatre will also be ope[illegible] to-night for the complimentary benefit to Mr. McK[illegible] Buchanan—a pains-taking and meritorious actor, [illegible] deserves well of the theatre-going community. [illegible] Buchanan will be assisted by Mr. Eddy, Mr. and [illegible] Clarence Holt, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. Jas. Rogers, [illegible] R. Johnston, Miss Ingersoll, Miss Sallie Part[illegible]ton, and others.

The View of New-York City by Moonlight, [illegible] the fine Panorama of the Hudson River, are, next [illegible] the Minstrelsy, the great attractions at Mr. W[illegible] admirable Temple of the Ethiopian Muse. Our country friends should remember that Mr. Wood's Theatre is one of the most spacious and elegant in the City. It is a perfect gem of a place, and should be seen.

The Palace Garden in the Sixth-avenue (co[illegible] of Fourteenth-street) continues to enjoy a large sh[illegible] of public patronage. It is a pleasant place for [illegible] creams and other cool luxuries of the season, and managed in a perfectly admirable manner. Twi[illegible] week Mr. Thomas Baker, late of Laura Keene's Theatre, gives promenade concerts here, and on [illegible] other nights fireworks and other things are provided for the frequenters of the Garden. Mr. Baker's orchestra is undoubtedly an attraction, but it is by [illegible] means what it should be. A stringed instrume[illegible] band of thirty in the open air is an absurdity; twice or thrice the force is needed to make it anything [illegible] all, and even then it will not excite enthusiasm. Thirty players, however, could make good music if their instruments were simply of wood and brass, and properly balanced. There should be at least a dozen clarionets of all kinds, and couples of the other reed instruments, with perhaps three flutes and the balance of treble, tenor, baritone and bass brass. Such a band with two drums would electrify the people, for six first clarionets do *not* squeak, and, in the open air, have the force and brilliancy of twenty violins. Such a band, moreover, would (if properly written for) be a novelty and an attraction, for the simple reason that a complete military orchestra is almost unknown in this City. Mr. Baker's orchestra (although excellently conducted and moderately strong) is nothing but a faint echo of Laura Keene's Theatre.

### Sea and Ship News.

More Mortality on Shipboard.—Affairs at Quarantine.—The brig *Mary Alvira*, of Boston, Captain Daly, (late Captain Wyman,) arrived at Quarantine on Saturday, from St. Jago de Cuba, which port she left on the 19th of June. She had a cargo of sugar and tobacco, consigned to H. D. Brookman, a crew of seven, and six passengers. Shortly after leaving port the yellow fever made its appearance on board, the first person taken down being a passenger named William Murphy, belonging to Philadelphia, who died on the 25th. The Captain of the brig F. A. Wyman, of Lincolnville, Me., was next attacked, and died on the 5th of July. Four days afterwards, viz: on the 9th, Henry James, of Newark, N. J., died of the same disease; it is not mentioned whether he was a passenger or a seaman. Of her remaining crew three were landed sick at Quarantine; ship-keepers were put on board, and the brig was towed down to the lower anchorage. For the information of strangers, the Health authorities desire to have it explained that this lower Quarantine is a remote and out-of-the-way place in Raritan Bay, nearly 20 miles distant, from which it is impossible that any infection can reach this City, as there is no communication with the vessels anchored there, excepting the necessary visits of the Health officer from Quarantine. As soon as they anchor a thorough ventilation and cleansing of the vessel takes place.

The Captain of a certain vessel from Sagua la Grande, who, it is alleged, had taken improper steps to get his vessel released from Quarantine, has been put under arrest, and will have to give a strict account of himself before the Mayor and Health Commissioners. While vessels continue to arrive from sickly ports, with disease and death on board, the strictest scrutiny will be instituted in every case, and it becomes a serious offence under the Quarantine laws for a master of any vessel to suppress the truth, or in any way withhold important facts from the knowledge of the Health Officer when he is boarded. The merchants along South-street complain of the detention of their vessels, and threaten to send them to Boston or Philadelphia. On the other hand, business men who rely more upon the internal commerce of the country assert that if, by any neglect of sanitary regulations, the yellow fever should make its appearance in this City, its business would be instantly paralysed, and millions of dollars would not make good the loss in our City trade. Under these circumstances the position of the Health Officer becomes a trying one, and in carrying out the Health laws of the port it is impossible to please all parties.

The steamship *Roanoke*, which brings the remains of Hamilton, left City Point Saturday morning with a detachment of the Richmond military on board as a guard of honor. She would reach Portsmouth late on Saturday afternoon, and as there are now large quantities of vegetables being shipped by every steamer, which would be likely to detain her several hours, she would probably not start before midnight, and consequently would not be due here until midnight Sunday, or later this morning. A detachment of the Sixth Regiment, of which Hamilton was a member, will receive his remains upon their arrival, and escort them to his residence. The arrangements for the funeral have not been announced.

The steamer *Tennessee*, five days and twenty hours from New-Orleans, with 100 passengers, arrived on Saturday. She was stopped at Quarantine, the baggage of the passengers placed on board a tug, opened and ventilated; and after being thus aired until evening, the passengers and their luggage were sent to the City. The ship will come up to day or to morrow. The Board of Health approve of these strictly precautionary measures against the introduction of disease.

The steamship *Ericsson*, Capt. Lowber, which has been aground in James River for several days, arrived here yesterday morning, and proceeded to her dock at Pier No. 37, North River. She has not received any material damage. The detention and consequent expenses, however, have made a large hole in the receipts upon the charter for conveying the military to Richmond.

The schooner *A. Bradshaw*, Captain Fish, from Clenfuegos, arrived on Friday, with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor. The crew were well, but as the Commissioners of Health have placed that port under ban, she will also be lightered below.

The bark *Undine*, Merriman, arrived on Saturday from Havana. Three of the crew died at Havana of yellow fever. She will be compelled to discharge her sugar into lighters at Quarantine.

### Can an Indicted Judge Sit on the Bench?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Is it in your opinion fair, honorable, or even decent for one indicted person to act as Judge over another indicted one in our criminal courts? Are the acts of Judge Russell while under indictment legal? Suppose he had not given bail. Would he not have been sent to prison? Could he hold a court in prison?

READER.

# THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

### Letter from Col. Peter Force on the Suggested Discovery of a Northwest Passage by Sir John Franklin.

[Read before the N. Y. Historical Society, June 1, 1858.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1856.

SIR: I have received your note of the 1st inst., and cheerfully communicate to you my opinion on the subject of the inquiry suggested by your friend, Mr. ROQUETTE.

My brief answer to the inquiry is, that Captain FRANKLIN did not discover the "Northwest Passage," nor any "passage" connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to the south, or to the west, or the north, after he entered Lancaster Sound, from any of the waters to which that sound leads. The fact, that to this day no such "passage" has been discovered, ought, I think, to be taken as proof that none exists; for all the coasts there have been so thoroughly explored and examined, that they may be said to be as well known as the shores of the Potomac or the Chesapeake.

The great error in all the discussions as to the probable route taken by FRANKLIN after he entered Lancaster Sound, originates in the almost ex[illegible] reference to maps as they now are instead [illegible] to such as were of authority when [illegible] had no charts of Barrow Strait and [illegible] Melville Island, but PARRY'S.

[illegible] who engages in the discussion should [illegible] map before him, where he can see all [illegible] knew when he passed Barrow [illegible] whatever FRANKLIN found that was not [illegible]here, was a discovery of his own. But [illegible] had left him nothing to discover in the [illegible] from his ships. He could see nothing in [illegible]tion that PARRY had not seen—he could [illegible] further to the south than PARRY went in [illegible]

[illegible] facts present the true starting point for [illegible], as to what course FRANKLIN pursued, [illegible] not be lost sight of, in any discussion of [illegible]tion.

[illegible] accuracy of PARRY'S chart has never been [illegible]. FRANKLIN, when he passed Barrow [illegible] there can be no doubt even at this day, [illegible] delineation of the coast, or rather the [illegible] the ice margin, as PARRY had marked [illegible] nothing of "Peel Sound," (or Om[illegible], or Grinnell Inlet, for it has been called by these several names,) and there was nothing in his instructions calling his attention to it, as indeed there could not be, for the frozen inlet now called by that name was not heard of before 1851, when it was examined on sledges by Lieut. BROWN, of Capt. AUSTIN'S expedition. FRANKLIN might see Cape Walker and Cape Bunny, but he could not reach either, much less pass between them to the south. And then the western, like the eastern side of Cape Walker, could only present to his view a boundless sea of impenetrable ice. Finding it impossible to proceed in the desired direction, he was compelled to turn to the east.

How far he had penetrated to the west, we do not know. All we know is, that his first Winter was spent at Beechey Island. Beyond this his trail is lost for four years, when, it is said, he was seen near Simpson's Strait, where he only appeared to show that he was yet alive, and then to die. His appearance there is thus accounted for, though no cause, or mark, or trace, or other evidence of his presence has been found anywhere to the westward of Beechey Island; it is imagined that in the Summer of 1846, he turned again to the west from that Island, passed through "Peel Sound," and pushing on to the south, reached "the northern Coast of America in the month of May, 1850."

Among the most conspicuous of these who maintain this opinion, are found the names of Capt. WASHINGTON, R. N., Hydrographer to the Royal Geographical Society, of London; Sir FRANCIS BEAUFORT, late Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and Capt. COLLINSON, R. N. The true value of the opinions of these gentlemen on this question will appear when tested by the facts as we have them on the record.

M. ROQUETTE has examined the evidence before the Committee of the British House of Commons, in July, 1855, and it must have struck him as something remarkable, that of all those who were endeavoring to establish the claim for FRANKLIN'S discovery, not one submitted for the consideration of the Committee the slightest proof—not a single fact, to show that FRANKLIN made, or could have made the "Passage" by the route they contend for, that is, by "Peel Sound."

The reports of those who have examined or crossed the imaginary route of FRANKLIN from Barrow to Simpson's Strait, ought to be worth as much in such an inquiry as the opinions of hydrographers, geographers, or navigators, however intelligent they may be, who speculate without reference to ascertained facts that conflict with their opinions.

The facts we have in relation to this subject, and which none can overlook who examine the question with a desire to understand and state it fairly, will be found in the reports and journals of Captain OMMANEY, Lieutenant OSBORNE, Lieutenant BROWN, Captain COLLINSON, Captain KENNEDY, and Lieutenant BELLOT, the only persons who have gone over the ground, and therefore the only persons who, from their own personal knowledge and observation, have obtained the information necessary to determine whether any channel exists through which the pretended "Northwest Passage" may be made between Barrow Strait and Point Ogle.

In April, May and June, 1851, parties from Captain AUSTIN'S expedition were engaged in explorations to Cape Walker, and to the west and southwest, and to the south from that Cape.

Captain OMMANEY and Lieutenant OSBORNE examined on the west and southwest, and Lieutenant BROWNE to the south of it.

Captain OMMANEY'S explorations extended to lat. 72° 45′ north, lon. 100° 25′ west. As the result of his examination of a coast line, of which 200 geographical miles were of previously undiscovered land, he says: "I could see no indications of tides or currents, and from the nature of the ice it is impossible to say what time the oldest of it may have taken to accumulate and acquire its thickness. Generally speaking, most of it has been permanently fixed to the shores for many seasons, consequently I entertain no hope of ships ever reaching the Continent of America southwest of Cape Walker."

Lieutenant OSBORNE, who extended OMMANEY'S line of examination further to the south and west, viz: to lat. 72° 20′ north, lon. 104° west, says: "I beg to express my opinion, that at no period of the year can there be a navigable sea for ships in the neighborhood of the coast, along which I traveled, west of Cape Walker."

Here then it is very clear that there is no sound or strait, or channel, or opening for a "Passage" within the range of these examinations.

While OMMANEY and OSBORNE were prosecuting the search to the west and southwest from Cape Walker, Lieut. BROWNE was pushing the search to the southward of that Cape. He was sent to examine the large opening to the south, now first discovered, between Prince of Wales' Sound, as it was afterwards named, and North Somerset. Nothing of this Inlet was previously known, though the extreme northern points marking its entrance, namely Cape Walker on the western, and Cape Bunny on the eastern side, were discovered by PARRY in 1819; but neither then nor since have ships been able to reach nearer to either than ten miles; the fixed ice for that distance north of the Cape preventing a nearer approach. This Inlet, first known as "Ommaney Inlet," afterwards named by KENNEDY "Grinnell's Inlet," is now the "Peel Sound" of the Admiralty Charts.

Let us see what Lieut. BROWNE says of the navigable condition of this "sound." Having proceeded as far south as lat. 72° 52′ N, on the meridian of 96° 30′ W.; he says in his report:

"Here I again experienced the disappointment of an unsuccessful search, (for FRANKLIN,) and taking into consideration the state and appearance of the ice in the strait, and in the bays along the coast, I think it unlikely that any ship could penetrate to the southward through this 'channel.'"

And in his remarks on the state of the ice, appended to his journal, he says:

"Shortly after leaving Cape Walker, the ice becomes smooth, continuing so right up to the land. No tide-marks could be observed, giving me the idea that the floe was frozen to the bottom. Once for all, I may here state that this was the case in all the bays around which I traveled, and confirmed me in my original impression."

He says further:

"Taking into consideration the state of the ice in this strait, ('Peel's Sound,') I must say that it is my opinion that this channel is rarely, if ever, sufficiently open for the purposes of navigation."

And yet it is through this "strait," where no tide-marks were found, and covered with smooth ice that was apparently frozen solid to the bottom, it is gravely urged, that FRANKLIN in his ships made a northwest passage.

There is entrance, then, to the "passage" on the north from Barrow Strait. We will next turn to the south, to see how it may be there.

On the 12th of May, 1853, Capt. COLLINSON left Cambridge Bay, (69° N., 105° W.,) where he had wintered with a party for an exploration of the east coast of "Victoria Island." The trend of the coast took him southward until he reached the meridian of 102° W., but before the 69th parallel was again reached "we fell in with the junction of the old and the new ice, raising hummocks of that description as to render the road impracticable for sleighs."

This condition of the ice continued to 70° 26′ north to 100° west, which was his furthest point. He found the track so rough as seldom to admit of his making more than *half a mile an hour*. This, old ice, which commenced south of 69°, was as effectual a bar to the entrance of any vessel into "Victoria Channel as the ice at Cape Walker was to that of Peel Sound." But Captain COLLINSON did not leave the impassable condition of this (Victoria) Channel to be inferred from the mere impossibility he experienced in passing over it on sledges. He says further, in regard to this channel:

"In 70° 3′ north and 101° west, we fell in with a cairn erected by Chief Factor RAE, from which we obtained the first information that any parties had preceded us in the search, and our observations tend to corroborate his, (viz:) that the ice, *except in extraordinary seasons*, does not leave the Coast of Victoria Island, (that is, in Victoria Channel,) to the north of 71°."

This, to all intents and purposes, cuts off any "passage" to the North.

With the *discoveries* he made after his return to England, I have nothing to do. He is not the only fortunate commander engaged in the search for FRANKLIN who possesses the happy facility of acquiring such convenient reminiscences.

Lieut. BROWNE had advanced from the north as far south as lat. 72° 52′ N. on the meridian of 90° 30′ long. W.

Capt. COLLINSON from the south reached lat. 70° 3′ N., and long. 101° W.

This left about two degrees and a half latitude, and the three and a half of longitude between the furthest south of BROWNE, in 1851, and the furthest north of COLLINSON, in 1853.

What was between the extremes of BROWNE and COLLINSON? Was it water, or ice, or land?

As far as it relates to a "passage," it is of no consequence, for if neither end is passable, or penetrable by a ship, it matters little what the condition of the intermediate portion may be; but if it should be land, it is worth while to mark the fact.

In the Spring of 1852, Capt. KENNEDY, of Lady FRANKLIN'S vessel, *Prince Albert*, passed between the extremes of COLLINSON and BROWNE, on the parallel of 72° North. He reached Browne Island, Brentford Bay, from his Winter quarters in Batty Bay, on the 5th of April; and from thence on the 7th passed on to the westward for the sea discovered in 1849, by Sir JAMES ROSS, on the west of North Somerset. But he did not find Sir JAMES ROSS' Western sea. This will appear from his own statements in his narrative and journal.

Capt. KENNEDY started on his journey to Cape Walker from Browne Island on the 7th of April, on Tuesday, the 21st of that month he says:

"We had now, after another day's march of about 20 miles, still due West, been thirteen days (including detentions) on this western land, and had reached a little beyond the 100° of west longitude without any indications of *approaching the sea*."

"Being now satisfied that Sir JAMES ROSS had in his land journey along the western shore of North Somerset, in 1849, mistaken the very low and level land over which we had been traveling, for a western sea, I felt no longer justified in continuing a westerly course. Whatever passage might exist to the southwest of Cape Walker, I felt assured must now be in our north; I determined, therefore, from this time forward to direct our course *northward*, until we should fall upon some channel which we knew must exist not far from us, in this direction, by which FRANKLIN might have passed to the southwest.

And on Saturday, the 24th of April, he says further:

"As yet, we had not come upon the *channel laid down upon our map*, as leading from Cape Walker, which lay at this time considerably to the north and east of our position. Our remaining resources would not admit of any explorations further westward, and symptoms of scurvy were appearing amongst the men; I resolved, therefore, to turn *to the eastward* from this point, with a view of striking the channel laid down to the east of Cape Bunny, and following it up to Cape Walker."

Capt. KENNEDY had now been seventeen days (from the 7th to the 24th of April) in search of Ross's sea in the west coast of north Somerset, by which coast he expected to reach Cape Walker, "the goal of all his hopes." He had reached, according to his estimate, lat. 73° north, and long. 100° west. He had traveled from Browne Island to Regent's Inlet, on the parallel of 72° north and 5° to the west of Sir James Ross' Cape Bird, on the same parallel, and 1° north from his western extreme, yet he had not seen Cape Bird, nor the channel leading from that Cape to Cape Walker, nor the western sea. So far he had seen nothing but land, which was one continued low, level plain.

KENNEDY having turned to the eastward, on the 24th, and continued that course for three days, he continues:

"Tuesday, 27th, after a difficult march of three days, in very thick weather, through a hilly trace of country from Ommaney Bay, we fell upon the low shelving shore of a large Bay in *the channel we were in search of*, and which appears in Captain AUSTIN'S chart as 'Browne's Bay or Peel's Sound.'"

This channel he was "*in search of*," KENNEDY, believing it to be an original discovery of his own, called "Grinnell Inlet." This name, however, with that of "Cape Bellot" and others, were expunged from his map by the Admiralty. Captain KENNEDY, continuing his journal of the 27th of April, says:

"The general appearance of the coast upon which we had fallen, readily accounted *for Sir James Ross having laid it down in the Admiralty Chart* which had been supplied to us, as an *extensive sea*. The land was uniformly low, and the headlands rose so abruptly from the general level in which they were situated, that seen from the Coast of North Somerset, they could have assumed no other appearance to the most experienced eye, than that of a sea studded with islands.

The general trend of this low coast appeared to be nearly due northward, and *in the expectation of its leading to the long-sought-for Cape Walker*, we resolved thenceforth to follow it in that direction.

Tuesday, May 4th. By noon this day the bold and conspicuous headland of Cape Walker, *the goal of all our hopes and exertions for so long a period*, was attained."

On the 4th of May, 1853, KENNEDY attained "the goal of his hopes," as it would seem, when he started from Browne Island. His wanderings in search of it occupied nearly a month, and the greater part of his provisions were consumed in his journey on the desert; first, to the west one hundred miles; then (as his supplies would not enable him to reach Banks Land) to the north sixty or seventy miles; and afterwards near the same distance to the east, when he fell upon and named Grinnell Inlet, on the 27th of April.

In all this time he made but one discovery. He found neither strait, nor sea, nor channel, nor west coast of North Somerset, nor Cape Bird. He found nothing but low, level land.

The discovery he made was, that Prince of Wales Land and North Somerset are not two lands separated by a channel or anything else, on the parallel of 72° N.,—in other words, that they form but one land.

Of this fact, Capt. KENNEDY'S journal furnishes sufficient proof; but additional evidence is found in a notice he deposited at Whaler Point, (or Post-Office for Explorers and Whalers,) on the 25th of May, for the information of any parties that might touch at that point. In this notice he gave an account of his journey, but made no claim or allusion to any discovery. This he unquestionably would have done, had he made any, not only for the information of others, but to establish his right to priority of discovery. He says:

"Before leaving Whaler Point I deposited the following notice of our proceedings, for the information of any party that might touch there:

This is to give notice that Lady FRANKLIN'S little vessel, the *Prince Albert*, has passed the Winter of 1851–'52 in Batty Bay.

In January a party from her visited Fury Beach, and found no traces whatever of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN or party. The stores landed there from the Fury still safe.

In the month of February, 1852, fourteen hands left the *Prince Albert* again for Fury Beach, whence, after some preparation for *a long journey southward*, they took their final departure on the 29th of March."

Their intention was to have gone first to Brentford Bay, and thence across to the west, with a view to strike *the supposed western sea of Sir James Ross*, and then follow the coast down to the Magnetic Pole.

"After, however, traveling for about one hundred miles *into the interior*, on a due west course, they found *nothing but one uniform level plain*, which it was supposed might reach to Banks Land.

As they had no means to enable them to reach this distant point, they turned northward (expecting to find a channel leading to the southwest) up to Cape Walker, which they reached on the 4th of May; *they found the land continuous*, and gave it the name of Prince Albert Land.

After reaching the ship, the examination of the bottom of *Grinnell Inlet*, (*the Inlet west of North Somerset*,) will form our first object: then, probably Wellington Channel, that is, provided Sir JOHN FRANKLIN has not been traced in that direction."

Upon Captain KENNEDY'S showing, it is very clear that no "Northwest Passage," nor any "Channel of Commerce," can be made through Victoria Channel and Peel Sound to the navigable waters of Barrow Strait. Were both free from ice, "Kennedy's Land" would oppose an impenetrable barrier to all ships.

It may be objected that the view presented here of Capt. KENNEDY'S discovery of nothing but his "continuous land" from Brentford Bay for one hundred miles into the interior on a due west course, does not agree with certain statements found in his book. The answer to this is, that his book does contain what is here given. The extracts from his narrative are neither misrepresented nor mutilated, but are given with exactness. If in these Capt KENNEDY contradicts or discredits any other of his averments, found in the same volume, it is for him to explain how it happened.

The Peel Sound Northwest passage, being thus disposed of, the question arises, could FRANKLIN by any other route sail to the south, and how far could his ships go in that direction?

Besides the fact that FRANKLIN passed the Winter of 1845–'46 at Beechey Island, no trace of his crews or his ships have been found to the west, or the south, or the north of that Island. Every part of Barrow Strait, including Wellington Channel, has been carefully examined without discovering a mark or a trace, or even a fragment, as evidence of his presence elsewhere within that Strait after he left Beechey Island. Moreover, we know nothing with certainty of his movements the next four years.

Where, then, was FRANKLIN during the Winters of these four years? By what route could parties from his ships have reached Point Ogle in the Spring of 1850? There was but one route by which this could have been done—a route unfortunately shunned of late by English navigators, and never referred to by the British Admiralty, nor suggested by their advisers.

FRANKLIN was not afraid to try this route, so prudently avoided since the search for him commenced. He knew that in Prince Regent's Inlet, Sir JAMES ROSS' ships reached the seventieth degree of latitude. He knew, too, of SIMPSON'S Discovery, and the comparatively short distance between SIMPSON'S furthest and Felix Harbor.

With knowledge, FRANKLIN, failing in all other directions, next, as he had said before he left England he would do, turned his attention to Prince Regent Inlet, believing it would lead him to the West through Simpson's Strait, to which, unfortunately misled by Sir JOHN BARROW, he expected to find at the bottom of the Gulf of Boothia, a "navigable strait, ten miles wide and upwards."

Dr. RAE, however, in 1847, two years after FRANKLIN sailed, traced the land from Repulse Bay to Lord Mayor's Bay in Boothia Felix, thus cutting off all "Passage" between the Gulf of Boothia and the Strait of Simpson, and establishing the fact (though Sir JOHN BARROW called it "absurd nonsense") that there is no water communication between the Gulf and the Strait.

FRANKLIN pressing on to the south for the open water, and the "navigable strait ten miles wide and upwards," which he expected to find there, would be stopped by Rae's Land, if he succeeded in getting so far; but he may not have gone beyond Felix Harbor, to which the track of Sir JOHN ROSS furnished him a plain and practicable road. What time he took to reach that harbor—whether he reached it the first or second season, or even later, is all conjecture. The path across Boothia to King William's Land had been traveled over; and the positions of Simpson's Strait, Point Ogle, Montreal Island and Back's River, were all known to him.

But, on finding his further progress south cut off by land, what explorations he may have made—whether to retrace his steps to the North, or to reach Repulse Bay, we do not know; yet we almost know that, his provisions failing, with a crew much reduced in number and in strength, he at last made a desperate effort to escape by way of Back's River, and in the effort may have reached Montreal Island.

That he made the effort, according to the Esquimaux report to Dr. RAE, is certain. Yet it must be said that the account RAE gives, take it all in all, is by no means satisfactory. Of the main fact, however, that the Esquimaux he communicated with, or some other tribe, had been in FRANKLIN'S ships, or met with a party from them, there can be no doubt. The relics obtained by Dr. RAE furnish sufficient evidence of this.

It appears then not only possible, but highly probable, that FRANKLIN did, from the waters of the Atlantic, reach a strait communicating with the waters of the Pacific—not in his ships, but on foot, like MCCLURE, and earlier than MCCLURE, according to the date obtained by RAE from the Esquimaux.

But these recently-invented constructive passages are not entitled to the name of "North-West Passages;" they have been resorted to merely as an excuse for backing out from making any further attempt to solve the problem.

The hardy and daring navigators of old, who in their shallops first undertook the discovery, went in search of a passage for ships, for a channel of commerce between Europe and Cathay; such a passage as FROBISHER sought; such a passage as FRANKLIN, according to his instructions, was expected to find; but which the courage and the skill, and the perseverance of modern navigators and explorers have proved does not exist westward from any of the waters of Lancaster Sound. Neither the Isthmus of Suez nor the Isthmus of Panama furnishes a passage for ships, and yet human skill and human labor can make a passage of either; but it is not so with the Isthmus of ice between Bank's Land and Melville Island, nor with the "Northwest passage" of MCCLURE nor Peel Sound. The removal of the ever-growing rocks that shut up these "passages" appears to be beyond the power of man.

Such is the present condition of things. The time, however, may yet arrive when it will be otherwise, when these vast ice prairies will again become navigable waters, when the seal will again be found basking and playing in his haunts of former times, and supplying food and raiment, and fuel to Esquimaux inhabiting the shores where their forefathers once lived, but whose huts, the remains of which are *still* so numerous, were abandoned a century, it may be centuries, ago.

Here, my dear Sir, you have my opinions, my facts, and my conclusions, which are entirely at the service of your friend, Mr. ROQUETTE. He may not subscribe to my opinions, nor agree with my conclusions, as they have found no favor in England; but I am sure he will not dispute my facts, which alone, after all, are of importance. The facts, I feel confident, will bear me out in the view that I have taken, that FRANKLIN did not pass from Barrow Strait to Victoria Channel through Peel Sound, but may have made the "passage"—that is to say just such a passage as MCCLURE "accomplished"—by way of Prince Regent's Inlet.

By some extraordinary fatality, the Admiralty Councils have resulted in nothing but abandoning to his fate the enterprising explorer, the brave and faithful servant of the Crown under which he served. They refused to seek for him where they knew he could have gone, while they dispatched expensive expeditions in search of him where they knew, or ought to have known, he could not go.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PETER FORCE.

Col. J. J. ABERT, Top. Engineers, U. S.

## AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

### The Virginia Transatlantic Steamship Project—The New Southern Route—The Extortion at the Virginia Springs—The Governorship of Virginia—Tricks of the Politicians, &c., &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

LYNCHBURG, Va., Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The railroad interests in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, which initiated the project of a transatlantic steamship line by sending the Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON to Europe to negotiate upon the subject, still strongly entertain the hope of effecting their purpose. The only obstacle in the way of its final consummation is the raising of $1,500,000, required by the San Nazaire and Orleans Railroad Company of France as a condition of their coöperation in that project. This, no doubt, is a serious obstacle; but those interested on this side feel confident of being able to raise that amount when they can afford a guarantee of the success of the enterprise by the completion of the great Southwestern line of railroad stretching from Norfolk to Memphis, and thence to New-Orleans. In this they recognize the basis of a trade along this extensive region to Norfolk, which will be more than adequate to the support of the line of steamers proposed to be established between that point and San Nazaire. The Company has been chartered by the last Legislature of this State, but thus far no movement has been made in the way of raising the necessary amount of capital, the railroad companies interested preferring, doubtless, to await the full development of the resources by which they hope to sustain this steamship line. But eighty or one hundred miles remain to be completed of the whole line of railroad from Norfolk to New-Orleans; and inasmuch as the transit of cotton and other produce to the Atlantic from Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana, through which this line passes, will be materially expedited, the presumption is, that it will be chosen in preference to any of the old routes. Great advantages are claimed for it over all the others in point of economy, as well in reference to the cost of transportation as to time, which, in the matter of speedy exchanges and returns, involves pecuniary benefits of no small importance.

Another condition of coöperation claimed by the Orleans Railroad Company, is a subvention on the part of our Government in the shape of a mail contract; but this is looked for as an inevitable result of greater dispatch in the transmission of the mails over the new route.

However all these calculations may terminate, they are made with no small degree of confidence in their success. But the money, where is it to come from? The resources of the stockholders of these several lines, by which they expect to sustain the steamship enterprise, are now literally exhausted; and they would feign look for some return from their large outlays, in preference to inaugurating any new scheme of this magnitude. The idea of raising a million and a half, or two millions of dollars, from sources disconnected with these interests, is out of the question; for the success of this enterprise is comprehensible alone to parties interested in these railroad lines and none others; and persons with less flattering ideas of their resources, will not be readily induced to make investments in an enterprise, which has no intrinsic elements of success, apart from the sanguine and enthusiastic hopes of railroad directors, who are too apt, like the world, to over-estimate the importance of enterprises of their own creation, I take it that the money cannot be raised, and the enterprise, must, therefore, fall to the ground.

The new mail route to the Southwest and South, over the Virginia and Tennessee, and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads, and through Georgia and Mississippi to New-Orleans, is, undoubtedly, the route advantageous as well in reference to time as the healthful character of the country through which it passes, of any now in existence. It is estimated that when the whole connection through Mississippi is completed, the mail can be carried from New-Orleans to New-York in three days. It is now carried, I believe, in four days, with the disadvantage of over a hundred miles travel by stage; and were it even lacking the advantage of dispatch, which it possesses, I should prefer it to any other for travel, in view of the elevated and healthful character of the route, and the magnificent scenery in which the country along it abounds. The "Peaks of Otter," a grand mountain range stretching northwards from the line of the railroad, are distinctly in view, on the route, and further West the top of the Alleghanies are gained, whence a commanding view of the rich and fertile country all round is obtained. Here you see the streams and rivers wending their tortuous ways in different directions,—those to the East making for the Atlantic, while those at the west of these mountains seek the Gulf through the Mississippi. Various degrees of temperature are encountered, the line from the town to the Alleghanies maintaining a gradual ascent and descent from that point by a somewhat similar grade to the Virginia and Tennessee State line. From this to Memphis the route lies along an elevated plateau, the most fertile and picturesque in the country.

It seems that the prevailing scarcity of money has no effect in inducing hotel-keepers at the Springs in Virginia, to practice more moderation in their charges than heretofore. If anything, they are more extortionate than ever; and this, indeed, because they have somewhat enlarged their accommodations without any proportionate improvement in the fare. I have seen a letter from a lady at the Old Sweet Springs in Munroe County, in which she states that fifty cents is charged for each bath, to boarders at the hotel, those boarding elsewhere in the neighborhood, are charged $1. This is extortion with a vengeance, and it is well that the public should be made aware of it, that they may guard against such imposition. As regards the fare, the charge, it appears, is little less reasonable, no less than $16 a week being exacted for a piece of dead hog and chickens, and now and then a little beef and mutton. Thus far they have but few to practice upon, and it is right it should be so. These people ought to be made to feel that the public are not under the necessity of submitting to such extortions, and that the best policy is not that which looks to temporary prosperity or profit at the expense of justice and good reputation. Another day will come.

Speculation is rife with reference to the individual likely to be chosen by the Democratic Party to succeed WISE in the Governorship. At first LETCHER'S nomination was regarded as a certainty, but the developments of his affiliation with RUFFNER, the abolition preacher, in 1847, has materially damaged his prospects. I doubt exceedingly whether he will now be chosen, his amenability to criticism from this cause rendering his selection a matter of impolicy, particularly in view of the probability of a purely sectional contest in 1860, where Southern Know Nothings might plead the support of LETCHER by the Democratic Party in justification of their support of any other opposition candidate, no matter what his affiliations might be. Moreover, they condemned SOMMES, the Whig candidate for the Governorship in 1851 for a far less offence in 1832, and to support LETCHER now with the taint of Abolition affiliation upon him as late as '47, would be to incur the charge of gross inconsistency and hypocrisy.

The politicians who are opposed to WISE for the Presidency, will seek, however, to run him in, for in his election they would claim a victory over him, LETCHER being known as an opponent of his. This they have sought to do *sub rosa*, but their purpose leaked out, and WISE'S friends being about will see that they are foiled in their intrigues. GARNETT, the member of Congress from WISE'S old district, CARRIE, the member from Richmond, GOODE and one or two others of the Virginia delegation in Congress, are said to have planned this movement in Washington, the whole purpose being to diminish the reputation abroad of WISE'S popularity in Virginia, and to enhance by this forced process that of HUNTER. The intrigue was discovered in time to secure its defeat. CARRIE, it is said, is in danger of losing his seat, because of his known opposition to WISE, and GOODE will most undoubtedly walk the chalk. 'Tis right.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.—The pay of the weavers in the James Mill, Newburyport, has been advanced 10 per cent. by voluntary action of the directors. This example will be followed by other corporations.

### Hardships and Under-pay of the Sewing-Girls.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Believing that you would publish willingly anything having for its object the relief of the suffering, I am emboldened to address a few lines to you on the condition of the work-women of New-York, hoping that these lines, though simply written, may serve to awaken a little public interest in regard to them.

The newspapers and the people always sympathize with the oppressed. Who will deny that the work-women of New York are oppressed? No one, I am sure, who is at all acquainted with their situation. Their oppression is *poor pay*, an oppression much keener and more difficult to live through than that talked of by those women who think they are oppressed because they are obliged to wear petticoats instead of pantaloons, and are kept away from the elections.

This oppression of poor pay brings a multitude of evils in its train, and is often the parent of dishonesty and shame, forced upon the reluctant creature, brought through the extreme of poverty, to the brink of a precipice where death yawns on one side and crime on the other. Let those who have the souls of women in their keeping, through their purse strings, be merciful.

Some employers who may chance to read this, may feel indignant at the word oppression, and say it is untrue. I know there are some girls in New York who earn good wages, who average on piece work, say from four to five dollars per week throughout the year; but they are few, indeed, who make so princely a living, when compared to the thousands who are working for wages ranging $1 50 to $3 a week. If the greatest number of them could manage to earn even this small sum all through the year they would count themselves fortunate. But everybody knows that there are not ten girls out of every hundred who has constant work during the 12 months. They get what pays their board, and a little over, perhaps, while they have work, and when their work is gone their money goes with it. They are left then to wander about the streets, some of them without friends, without relatives, without any human being to take an interest in their forlorn situation, and altogether at the mercy of the vultures who watch their opportunities for just such victims. No one of any experience can deny the truth of this statement, and let those who doubt, go to any of the different Station-houses in New-York and inquire how many homeless, friendless girls, call on them during the cold Winter nights to beg a lodging. Let them go into the haunts of the poor, lost creatures, and ask them what was the cause of their destruction? In nine cases out of ten the answer will be, "Little work and poor pay.

The work-women of New-York are robbed of their youth and health prematurely, and get nothing for it. There are some honest and honorable employers who give their employes a salary sufficient to allow them to live in comparative comfort, but there are others who, if it came to their knowledge that a poor girl had a shilling left for herself after her weekly expenses, would instantly cut her off fifty cents on the week.

There is a large number, too, who get their work all done by apprentices. They advertise for a great many girls, and demand of them a six or eight-weeks' apprenticeship, promising constant work afterwards. The poor girl sometimes pawns her clothing and resorts to every possible self-denial to pay her board during this term of apprenticeship, fondly imagining "steady work and good pay" will follow; but, alas! on the evening of the day the apprentice's "time is up," she encounters the stern looks of the "boss," who tells her gruffly her work "don't suit him," and the poor girl, without money, and perhaps in debt for board, may walk slowly home, crying all the way and wondering what will become of her. There is one satisfaction at least. Every one knows what will become of the human wolf who fills his pockets from the life blood and the tears of his "apprentices," and who, with the most perfect satisfaction to himself, throws forty, fifty, or perhaps an hundred girls "overboard" every six weeks, and then advertises for a new batch.

I know the name of a "Christian lady" who advertises "paid while learning." The daughter of a widow engaged with this woman as an apprentice. She acknowledged herself satisfied with the girl's work, and at the end of six weeks handed her as wages six shillings. Doubtless the Christian lady thought this was enough to cheat the devil with, and so goes on advertising, "paid while learning."

There is no law to reach these monsters, therefore the working-girls must suffer. But one may as well ask, what is the use of expending thousands of dollars in the desire to check the progress of crime, and building large houses for the purpose of saving and sheltering unfortunate lost women, when the places they vacate are immediately filled by others driven to disgrace and shame by the cruel custom of paying women so meanly for their labor that they can save nothing to defray the expenses of an idle season?

It may be vain to hope that they ever will be any better paid; but cannot something be done for them? There is a movement contemplated to submit to employers the question of accepting *nine hours a day* as sufficient time for work; and considering the vast difference in the payment of men and women—even when they do the same work and give the same amount of time—it is to be hoped that some employers will be only too happy to prove that, though *custom* places the wages of women on the lowest possible scale, *they* sympathize with their sufferings, and are willing to lend their aid to any plan which offers relief. Every employer must confess that nine hours is a full equivalent for the daily payment given to girls who work by the week. If they feel the truth of this how can they ask more?

E. M. POWELL.

### Indian Treaties.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I have noticed in your paper of the 7th inst., under the head of "Telegraphic News from Washington," a synopsis of certain Indian treaties made in the Territories of Oregon and Washington in 1855.

The object in calling public attention to those treaties that have been rejected by the Senate is, I suppose, for the purpose of showing that if new difficulties are springing up with the Indians of that country, it will be on account of the nonfulfilment on the part of the Government of its engagements contained in those treaties.

I have no doubt but such will be the cause of difficulties to some extent. But should the blame be charged to the Senate, or to the officers of the Government who have made the treaties? I think the treaty system, as provided for in the law passed in February, 1851, is defective. But to *that* should not be charged some mistakes which I notice in some of the treaties above alluded to. I notice, when the number of Indians are mentioned as parties to the treaties in question, a much large number is mentioned than exists in the tribes named. A treaty is made with the Yackamas and Paleuses, and the number of Indians mentioned are 3,900, while the greatest number that those tribes had in 1851 was not over fifteen hundred souls.

It is stated that a treaty was made with the Walla-Wallas, Cayuses and *Umatillas*—number stated, 1,509. The real number of *these* two tribes was in 1851 only 250 souls. There never was any such tribe, or band, as the *Umatillas*. This name was given by WASHINGTON IRVING, in his *Astoria*, to a valley or tract of country owned by the Cayuses, which they call *Utilla*.

The next and only error in numbers which I shall notice at this time is stated in the treaty with the Dischutes Indians, (upper and lower bands.) The number stated is 3,770. In 1851 there were only 780, including the Dalls Indians.

I will not at this time tax your readers with my opinion as to the necessity or utility of treating for that extensive country east of the Cascade Mountains, being, as it is, almost entirely destitute of timber, and in many places destitute of water.

I do not suppose my views or suggestions would have the slightest consideration with this Administration, in connection with Indian affairs. But as there seems to be at this time some anxiety in the public mind on the subject, I will within a few days give the public my own opinion as to the first and most important steps that should be taken in order to keep peace in every part of our Indian country, and save many millions of the public money.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANSON DART,

Late Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

### Pursuit of Fresh Air Under Difficulties.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am a New-Yorker, and, as a matter of course, up to the eyes in business. Not a day can I spare all the year round (except the Fourth of July and New-Year's day) to take a trip into the country with my family and enjoy the sweet uncontaminated air. My medical adviser told me some time since that I *must have* relaxation and change of air—so, as a compromise, I bought me a country seat about twenty miles up the noble Hudson, and ever since then I have come to town in the morning and returned in the afternoon, laboriously.

How delicious the country air when I get there! but oh what dreadful sufferings I endure on the way! First comes the slip at the foot of Clarkson street, where one of the principal City sewers empties itself, and where the wreck of the burned steamer *Cherokee* is so moored as to prevent the escape of the horrible contents of the sewer, which thus fester and putrefy in the slip, causing an effluvium sufficient of itself to start the yellow fever.

Next on the journey comes the *Milk Factory* on the Tenth-avenue, with its peculiar, penetrating, stump-tail odor. Then a little further, the *Gas Works*, which, with a liberal spirit, dispense a large part of their product in the surrounding atmosphere, without charge, for the benefit of the public. Then, last and greatest, comes the delightful *Melting Establishment* on the Eleventh-avenue, filling the air with an odor exactly like roast mutton, *only more so*.

After passing safely through this ordeal, there is nothing but dust, cinders, and a noise like ten thousand cotton mills, to interfere with my comfort till I get home.

My daily journey home is a fine illustration of the good Catholic doctrine of reaching paradise through purgatory, and I think no one will dispute that I deserve all the fresh breezes that I get after passing through the frightful variety of bad smells on the way.

Your afflicted fellow-citizen, OLFACTORIUS.

### New-York State Agricultural College.

OVID, N. Y., Thursday Morning, July 8, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

An article, starting from Syracuse, and which has found its way into other papers, reflects unjustly upon the Agricultural College enterprise and the Board of Trustees. The impression is given that there is some difficulty likely to interfere with the prosecution of this great work, whereas there is not the least reason for any such statement. On the contrary, I have the fullest assurance that everything is going on harmoniously, and that the Trustees, consisting of some of the most intelligent and practical men of our State, were never more united or hopeful with regard to the important work intrusted to their care. They have been disappointed as to the erection of their building, or that portion of it designed to have been erected this season, from the fact that the terms proposed by builders, at the May meeting, far exceeded their calculations. This rendered necessary the meeting held at Syracuse last week, and it now appears that the proposals from builders were in many respects exorbitant—in the aggregate amounting to many thousands of dollars. The design is, now, to go forward with the building certainly, but upon such a plan as shall enable the Board to make most of the funds of the State. The lumber is received, and much of it on the ground, and there is no room either for failure or any material delay. The statement referred to above probably had its origin in the remarks of a member of the Board at the late meeting, in which he referred disparagingly to the site selected for the Agricultural Farm. He first saw it at the May meeting, when the weather was very unfavorable—and things did look anything but pleasing. His objections, if they may be called such, were more than answered by one other member, at once, and, it is believed, to his satisfaction; and the error was in reporting the former and omitting, altogether, the latter. I believe the Trustees have never expatiated upon the beauty of their farm; it would be folly to do so, for it is proverbially the roughest piece of ground in the region; but the location, otherwise, could hardly be excelled. More beautiful farms—better soil, in a higher state of cultivation—might have been selected all around them, and at a reduced price, had they so desired; but one great object of this institution is to teach farmers, not only now to make the most of naturally favorable land, but how to make their lands, be they never so unpromising, just what they would have them. This being the aim of the Trustees, I do not see how they could have selected more judiciously—for they have room now for the fullest scope in this direction. And it is believed that the State will never have cause of dissatisfaction, either as to the site of their College or the early management to which it has been intrusted.

The farmers in this region are in their haying, and the wheat-fields are whitening for the harvest. The weavil are doing extensive damage.

VAN.

### Great Base-Ball Match.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Pursuant to a call of the Presidents of all the Base-Ball Clubs belonging to the National Association of Base-Ball Players, a meeting was held, and the following brief will give you all the particulars, which will be of considerable interest to the public. They selected the Fashion Race Course, Long Island, it being neutral ground, and sufficiently large to afford room to 50,000 spectators at least 10,000 can be supplied with seats and see the players—there has been special provision made for ladies accompanied by gentlemen. A large awning will be spread in front of the ladies' stand, under which there will be room, with seats, for several thousands. The proprietor of the Course has assured us that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold on the Course, and no gambling of any kind permitted within or about the grounds. Arrangements have been made with the Superintendent of the Flushing Railroad to run extra cars, if necessary, to and from the Course. Extra stages also will be furnished at the Williamsburg ferries. Each Club belonging to the National Association has been requested to furnish ten members, making a special force of two hundred and fifty to attend to guests and preserve order. They will be under the immediate charge and direction of the Sheriff of the county, and will be designated by a badge. The Mayors and Common Councilmen of New-York and Brooklyn, together with other specially invited guests, will occupy the large stand, usually appropriated to the judges, on the Course. A suitable place has been provided for those who may wish to remain in their vehicles. There will be a nominal charge of ten cents for each person entering the ground, and an additional fee of twenty cents for each one-horse, and forty cents for each two-horse vehicle, to defray expenses. The surplus funds will be equally divided between the New-York and Brooklyn Clubs, and by them presented to the widows and orphans of the Fire Departments of the two cities. The match is between nine selected players of New-York, and nine from Brooklyn, members of the National Association. The game will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 13th inst. Should the day prove stormy, due notice will be given through the Press by the Committee when the match will take place.

X.

### The Harlem and New-Haven Railroads.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It appears, Mr. Editor, from your *exposé* of the position of the two parties, viz: the Harlem and New Haven Railroad Companies on the one hand, and the Common Council, or rather, the Messrs. WHITNEY, PHELPS, DODGE & Co., and other leading property owners, on the other—that the comparatively frivolous excuses of the latter are not only likely to outweigh the convenience, interests and rights of these two Companies, but also that of all the commuters and other passengers depending daily upon these roads.

If WHITNEY, PHELPS, DODGE and others have nothing *further* to gain from these roads, (for I maintain that in time past, if not now, Murray Hill *has been* the gainer by them,) they should remember that the thousands of inhabitants along these lines *have*; for, in addition to the constantly increasing inconveniences and expense of going to and fro, *their property*, also is injuriously affected in proportion to the success of this "opposition." If the old adage, "The greatest good to the greatest number," still be true, then surely the interests of the inhabitants on these roads should not be passed by unheeded, for the number, I presume, far surpasses that of the "opposition," leaving the rights and interests of the railroads out of the question.

In addition to the "1,500 commuters," many more besides have purchased property on the lines of these roads, whose interests have been seriously affected already, and will be to a still greater extent if this opposition prevails. Many of these property owners are comparatively poor men—mechanics and others—and should *their* interests be sacrificed to put money into the already well-filled pockets of those nabobs on Murray Hill who have bought and built on speculation?

Some four or five years ago, or more, the writer, and many others of limited means, purchased little homesteads for themselves and families; but lo! before many of them were more than half paid for, their property has not only depreciated nearly one-half in value, in some places; *but the inconvenience and expense of going to and fro, have nearly doubled*; and this, too, in consequence, partly, of a Common Council, urged on by a Murray Hill stimulus. I hope, Mr. Editor, that while you are enumerating the various interests at stake by this unwearied opposition, you will not forget that of those who are situated similar to myself. I have no eulogy to pass upon these Companies for their excessive desire to accommodate their patrons; nevertheless, I can look upon this opposition but as the grossest injustice, not only to these Companies, but also to the interests of the inhabitants living on these lines of travel.

EQUITY.

### The New Regulation for "the Head of the Army."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Having, as a citizen of our model Republic should have, a certain pride in the "glory of our arms," and thinking glory would be to a certain degree diminished—at least the glorious appearance of our troops would be in danger of the calamity spoken of in the Scriptures, *i. e.* of being concealed *under* a bushel," should the last regulation of the War Department go into force—as an American, I most heartily protest that our troops (and especially our gallant and good-looking officers) should not be forced to disfigure their heads by placing upon them the hideous black "bushels," with the attachment (as per order) of the curled tail of that unclean bird, the *buzzard*.

In the name of all patriotic feeling, of outraged *decency*, and, lastly, in the name of all that is supremely ridiculous, I call upon the Secretary of War to give his friends, SMITH & Co., some *other* contract save that of making *hats*, and not sacrifice the "*glory of our arms*," and the country to his *friendship* for Smith & Co. My reason for invoking the aid of patriotism will be seen from the reference to Scripture, there being *real danger* from the *size* of the head-ornament before mentioned of the calamity prophesied. The aid of decency is invoked on account of (horrid to relate) the tail feathers of the unclean bird being authorized to wave over our victorious hosts when they next march to see and conquer. Lastly, I invoke the aid of "all that is ridiculous." Alas! poor warriors, is it not enough that the Government whom you obey should expose your lives to the inclement wilds of Kansas and Utah? Surely more than Spartan valor must be yours, for you are not only called upon to brave sword, spear and bullet—not only *lives*, but your reputation.

EAGLE.

## DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

### A Defence of Dr. Gould—Ex Parte Statement of the Scientific Council.

Professors HENRY, BACHE and PEIRCE, late the Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory, have published a bulky pamphlet of nearly a hundred pages, entitled *A Defence of Dr. Gould*. This document covers the entire points in controversy between the Trustees of Dudley Observatory, the Scientific Council and the Director, but it is to be regarded wholly as an *ex parte* statement of the case. It is addressed "to the Donors and Friends of the Dudley Observatory."

The Scientific Council set out with the assumption that, by the use of their names, and under the pledge of their management of the scientific concerns of the Observatory, the large donation of Mrs. DUDLEY, as well as many smaller ones, were procured. On the strength of this position they claim the right of a hearing in regard to the charges preferred by President OLCOTT against Director GOULD. These charges are taken up *seriatim*. The ostensible reasons urged by Mr. OLCOTT for the removal of GOULD are detailed, and the fact that the Council requested of the Trustees a statement of the difficulties is stated. The Trustees, however, accused the Council of an unwarrantable assumption of power, declined to acknowledge its authority, &c.—circumstances already known to our readers. The Council feel deeply aggrieved at this slight, and proceed, in this pamphlet, to hurl fierce denunciations at the Trustees. We copy:

"We have made the examination necessary to this, and have come deliberately to the conclusion, that *the Trustees, instead of being actuated by a desire to advance astronomical science, have sought merely the advancement of their own interests and the gratification of personal feeling. They have no idea of an Observatory such as their high sounding words to us and to the public would imply*, and they have sought by constant and harrassing interference to impede the results of the generous devotion of Dr. GOULD, and, though they have made no provision for his support, they now accuse him of tardiness for not having done more than almost any individual in a similar position has ever done, under the most favorable circumstances."

The Council deny the truth of Mr. OLCOTT'S statements, in a number of particulars. It is stated, on Dr. GOULD'S behalf, that that personage was urged by the Trustees to go to Europe, instead of offering to go; that his expenses abroad were borne only in part by the Observatory; that he expended $1,500, of which he declined the reimbursement of more than half; that he not only purchased no barometers or thermometers abroad, but he placed none in charge of Mr. GAVIT; that Mr. GAVIT subsequently made those purchases, and that the instruments were broken while making the transit across England by Express, the law of that country forbidding their transportation in the original packages; hence that Dr. GOULD cannot be held responsible for this misfortune, nor for the non-recovery of the insurance; and it is further urged that neither the estimates of Dr. GOULD for the cost of procuring instruments, nor his demands upon the Trustees, exceeded $3,800, as alleged by Mr. OLCOTT. The Council further declare that the pledge of Professor BACHE, to provide a Transit for time from the Coast Survey instruments, was long since redeemed; that the instrument was mounted in April, and has been in use on every clear night since that time; that it is a fallacy to say that Mr. SPENCER'S voyage to Europe resulted in no great addition to the stock of his previous information; that the chronographs and clocks were *not* ordered before they were wanted, and did *not* cost too much; and that the rejected pice stone from Lockport could *not* properly have been accepted by any astronomer.

Having denied all these statements of Mr. OLCOTT, up to this point, the Council turned to a refutation of the charge that the Ex-Director made "injudicious recommendations." They also deny that Dr. PETERS was sacrificed in order that GOULD might carry his points; and under this heading the Council indulge in very serious reflections upon the private and professional character of Dr. PETERS.

In meeting the charge against GOULD of avowed hostility and designed affronts towards the Trustees, the Council state their view of the case as follows:

"We have examined the allegation of avowed hostility of Dr. GOULD to the Board of Trustees, and declare that it has no foundation in fact; that *he was neither hostile in action nor in communication*. The temperate and conciliatory character of his letters, under affronts to him, and petty annoyances which might well have justified some irritation of tone, is upon the whole remarkable.

The matter of the visits of the Trustees to the Observatory and of the difficulties with Dr. GOULD'S assistants, for none we believe are alleged with him, is touched upon lightly by Mr. OLCOTT. We have only *ex parte* testimony in regard to it, Mr. OLCOTT having declined to submit any testimony to us. The reports of the assistants place the Trustees more or less completely in the wrong, and the subsequent votes of the Executive Committee show a state of irritation which was highly unfavorable to cool and sound judgment of the relation of the parties, or to a correct recollection of the transactions themselves.

No evidence has reached us of open and designed affronts to members of this Board, and we are convinced that, if Dr. GOULD had been given a hearing, the Board must have been satisfied that no affronts were given or were intended."

The specific relations of the Scientific Council are then dwelt upon:

"When it is recollected that the Council had declared that with a less income than $10,000 the Observatory could not, even with the most rigid economy, be supplied in the manner intended by the Trustees, it may be a matter of surprise that they concluded to take charge of it with an income of scarcely one-third of that amount, and this, too, actually mortgaged at the time for two years, thus rendering it certain that the Institution must be carried on mainly by private contributions, or that all labor must be voluntary. We regarded the contract of January as giving us the means of using Dr. GOULD'S extraordinary talents and precision in such ways as by their fruits to induce new donations to the Observatory. We knew that his generous and zealous character was appreciated by his assistants in the longitude party of the Coast Survey, and that they would join him as volunteers in the great cause of astronomical science The arrangement was the best which, under the circumstances, could be made, and we were willing to abide by it. Before it could be consummated we were surprised to find that the appointment of the Scientific Council by the donors and others, in 1855, had not been ratified by the Board. So loosely had the concerns of the Board up to this time been conducted, that we were actually acting as a Council, corresponding with and meeting the members of the Board and of the Executive Committee, brought prominently before the public at the inauguration festival as responsible for the scientific concerns of the Institution, allowing donations to be solicited and made by the use of our names as a Scientific Council, and yet we had never been elected 'at a regular meeting of the Board.' The public will thus have some insight into the mode of doing business by the Trustees, *and will pardon us as scientific men if we have looked less closely to the form than to the substance of our appointment, and had believed ourselves formally in charge of the scientific concerns of the Institution.*"

The "high-handed" proceedings of the Trustees in regard to the management of the Observatory building and the grounds, are visited with the severe displeasure of the Council. They say:

"At this time occurred one of the incidents in *the history of this meddling, which, if not unprecedented, is certainly most reprehensible.* The Executive Committee met, and without consulting the Director, or any member of the Scientific Council, threw open the grounds of the Observatory to the public; directed the Treasurer to procure duplicate keys to the Observatory; and requested Dr. GOULD to place one set in his dwelling-house "for the sole and exclusive use of the Trustees; so that while Dr. GOULD was held responsible for the care of the Observatory and its instruments, he was to be deprived of the power of effective control. To understand this high handed step we must look back to the occurrence of a few preceding days, and forward to the fourth resolution adopted at this time, which was this:

*Resolved*, That Dr. GOULD be officially requested through the Secretary of the Board, to instruct the boys and young men, who, as employes of the Coast Survey, are under his direction, that the Institution was endowed to a great extent through the efforts and by the munificence of private individuals residing in this city, and that the labor of securing the construction of its buildings, and their present equipments, has principally been performed here, and that it is largely dependent upon the friends of astronomical science in this vicinity for its future progress and usefulness. And that hereafter the Board of Trustees will require for themselves personally, and for all persons visiting the Observatory, the candor, courtesy and civility everywhere essential, but especially so in an Institution which originated in the most generous and disinterested intentions, and which can only accomplish the work of its founders by securing in every legitimate way, and so deserving, the popular favor and support.

We shall not hesitate to speak plainly in this matter. It is thus slurred over by Mr. OLCOTT:

"Without noticing the many unpleasant indications of the state of feeling at the Observatory, the Executive Committee (composed of nine of the Trustees,) felt called upon to rebuke recent gross and deliberate insults offered by Dr GOULD, through his youthful subordinates, to three of our Trustees. The Trustees had, in visiting the Observatory in the discharge of their duties been refused admittance, the door closed in their faces, and otherwise treated with insolence, prevarication and falsehood.

This Board, I know, cannot be shaken in its abiding confidence in the truthfulness, honorable intentions and gentlemanly deportment of the Trustees referred to, by whomsoever they may be secretly lampooned or openly traduced."

If we suppose, which is not correct, that gross and deliberate insults were offered by the young gentlemen to the Trustees, is Dr. GOULD to be held responsible for this? The answer is, Yes, if he justifies it. But Mr. OLCOTT says: The Committee felt called upon to rebuke recent gross and deliberate insults offered by Dr. GOULD through his youthful subordinates! To rebuke it before it was reported to Dr. GOULD, before, in fact, he knew anything of the circumstances! Such hasty action is surely unbecoming, and so is this charge, to make which Mr. OLCOTT is obliged to ignore the order of time, and the reasonable limits of official responsibility.

The insults offered by Dr. GOULD are the insults alleged to have been offered by his 'youthful subordinates.' Who are these youthful subordinates thus rebuked by the Executive Committee and by Mr. OLCOTT? Four aids in the Coast Survey of the United States—remarkable for their attainments in science—for their industry, zeal and devotion to astronomical occupations—young men who have received careful training in their families, and of high moral and religious principles, of gentlemanly deportment and amiable manners. We appeal to Mr. DE WITT, one of the nine Trustees, if he does not personally know this to be true of the young gentleman who was said to be foremost in offering these insults? Their conduct and character, public and private, have hitherto been unimpeached. If they want years, that is a fault which time will be sure to mend. The law declares them to be men; but even were they as young as Mr. OLCOTT asserts, we have no sympathy with the sneers of the Executive Committee against youth. These sneers cannot be justified, even by the mature age of those from whom they come. The honor and reputation of these young men are as dear to them, to the Director, to the Scientific Council, to their parents, relatives and friends as that of any sexagenarian among us. We challenge the City of Albany to produce four young men more exemplary in their characters, or excellent in their attainments.

What was their position? Earning from the Government by scientific labor a mere pittance, by labor continued through so many hours of the day that it has been adjudged throughout the world to be a day's full task, they nevertheless volunteered to assist Dr. GOULD in his gratuitous and severe toil at the Dudley Observatory. Receiving no support from the Observatory, barely provided with a place to shelter themselves, and essential by its proximity to the Observatory to the execution of work by night or by day, with no comforts or luxuries of furniture or appliances of domestic life provided at the cost of the Trustees, at least the independence of their position should have been acknowledged by the Board, and they should have been treated with gentlemanly mildness and courtesy, perhaps even with some indications of sympathy and regard which might serve as a recognition of their noble zeal and disinterestedness. No rude remark, no criticism of the conduct of their friend Dr. GOULD, no haughty assumption of contrast of position should have been used by the visiting Trustees. A smile, rather than a rude rebuke should have followed any exhibition of irritation or hasty temper, consequent upon the generous impulses of youth in defence of their preceptor and friend. We have only the *ex parte* statements of the assistants themselves, except in one case, where the Trustee's own account of his conduct was such as to condemn him in the eyes of the friend to whom he related it. The Trustees seem to have forgotten that these young gentlemen were not their paid employes, and that the office of showmen, although constantly and courteously discharged by them, formed no part of the duties which they had so generously and nobly volunteered to perform. The visiting Trustees had no right to accost them as they did, making demands upon them which should have been addressed to the Director, if to any one. Had the assistants been salaried as astronomers by the Institution their treatment by Messrs ARMSBY, WILDER and PRUYN would have been indefensible, and the vote of the Trustees entirely inexcusable. We should have been glad had the Trustees enabled us to look at the other side, but they have declined to do this. We can, therefore, only say that, as far as we understand the case, the rudeness was on the part of the visiting Trustees, and not of the 'juvenile subordinates,' and that the conduct of the latter was remarkably discreet and exemplary. Dr. ARMSBY and Mr. WILDER should have gone into the Observatory with Dr. GOULD when he offered to show them into it, and not have waited his absence to endeavor to effect an entrance. Dr. ARMSBY and Mr. PRUYN, instead of urging admittance at a time when Dr. GOULD was not on the premises, should have taken care by a suitable notice to secure his presence when they called. Their communication with the assistants was an unseemly act of itself, and the demands made were still more unseemly. There is no evidence before us that the Trustees were 'refused admittance,' or 'the doors closed in their faces,' and to the contrary we have positive testimony. That they were treated with 'insolence, prevarication and falsehood' is untrue. Such charges against gentlemen of any age require the strongest proof, and unless that proof is submitted, the accuser must meet the deserved reprobation. No such proof has been furnished by Mr. OLCOTT. Insolence, prevarication and falsehood are not in accordance with the character of these young men, and we pronounce the charge baseless. They are, we are sure, such young men as the citizens of Albany would be proud to have as friends and acquaintances for their sons, and as examples of a virtuous, studious, hard-working, youthful career. We appeal to the citizens not to let this high-handed oppression of youth pass without the most scathing rebuke."

Another point is urged:

"The donors assuredly have a right to know what has become of their money—how much of it has been spent, and for what purposes—how much has been invested, and in what—and how much remains. *It was collected by the use of our names, and part of it on our personal solicitation to the contributors.* Let these questions be answered by Mr. OLCOTT. We were accepted as a Council by the donors and friends of the Observatory. We have been appealed to by Mrs. DUDLEY to represent her donation, amounting to nearly $80,000. We have been urged by donors, both here and out of Albany, to have this question tested. We call upon Mr. OLCOTT to answer these and other questions of account; and, if he will not answer us, we call upon him to present to his colleagues, the minority of the Board, such a statement."

A general summing up, at the end of the pamphlet, contains the following, among other statements:

"The fact is, that *there appears to have been a systematic persecution in small and mean ways*; such as not replying promptly to letters, and thus delaying the work of the Observatory—for example, the not answering, until March, letters written in January, &c.; the non communication by the Secretary of the acts of the Executive Committee of nine, of whom all but one were opposed to the Director, not even a fair representation of the minority of the Board being allowed a place upon it; appointing upon a sub-committee of four the three members most prominent for bitter denunciations of Dr. GOULD, and making the signature of two of these four requisite to give validity to any account; interfering with the details of arrangement of the house and grounds; denying the means to procure furniture, &c., for the former; not furnishing the funds impliedly promised; passing votes relative to the Observatory without consulting the Director; visiting the Observatory at times when the Director's absence was known, and endeavoring to pick quarrels with the assistants; giving to the assistants their views as to the arrangements which the Director ought to make; not acting upon the Director's recommendations as to the mounting of the instruments, &c.

*The absurd intermeddling of* Mr. OLCOTT, in demanding an account from Dr. GOULD as to his sending the microscopes of the meridian-circle to Mr. SPENCER for slight modification, is put in what we conceive to be its proper light. It is another *sad evidence of the incompatibility of his suspicious and irritable temper with his position.*

Having investigated the scientific concerns of the institution, under Dr. GOULD'S directorship, and found them highly commendable, and that an extraordinary progress has been made, considering the time and other circumstances, we ask an equally searching examination into the pecuniary affairs which have been under the charge of Mr. OLCOTT, that each one may be judged in his own line. *We ask that Mr. Olcott be required to render an account of his stewardship.*"

We learn from the Albany *Statesman* that this statement of the Council will be answered in a few days "by a complete, documentary, and most triumphant refutation from the Board of Trustees."

## INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

### American Enterprise—Continuation of the Don Pedro II. Railroad—Interesting Ceremony.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.*

RIO JANEIRO, May 26, 1858.

I know it will afford you pleasure to hear that the "American firm," as it is called here, has been entirely successful, and that their contract for the Don Pedro II. Railroad was signed on the 10th inst., in the presence of the Hon. R. K. MEADE, the American Minister, and ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., United States Consul. On the 12th, the contractors, now in Brazil, (Messrs. ROBERTS, HARVEY and HASRAH,) proceeded to their new field of operations, accompanied by some hands and implements, and immediately commenced their preparations for beginning the work. On the 17th, there was a formal "breaking of the ground"—Col. GARNETT, the Chief Engineer of the Railroad Company, taking out the first shovelful, beneath the united American and Brazilian flags, in the presence of a number of Brazilians, assembled from the neighborhood, who were much gratified with the occasion and the ceremonies. The sentiments, which were heartily responded to by all present, were: "The Imperial Family of Brazil"—"The President of the United States"—"The Don Pedro II. Railroad Company;" with numerous volunteers, betokening the friendly feelings of the two countries.

You are aware that the first section of this important national work was commenced by an English party, Mr. EDWARD PRICE. His contract covered only the first thirty-eight miles—all light work, over a flat country. Thirty miles were publicly opened in March last, and the remaining eight miles will be completed in September. The "American Contract" begins here at a new town called *Belem*. The "second section," or *Mountain* division, is totally different from the first. It runs along the sides of the mountains, and encounters very heavy work—deep cutting through rock, heavy embankments and walls, and twelve tunnels in as many miles. The topography of this portion of the route is an exaggerated picture of the Alleghany Mountain, where it is crossed by the Pennsylvania Railroad; and the country is quite as healthy, and better, for work, as there is never any frost. The rocks, although all granite, are not difficult either to drill or blast, and the purest and most delicious water abounds all along the route. There is no finer climate under the sun

It is provided in the contract, that if this portion of the work be carried on to the satisfaction of the Company, the same firm is to have the preference for the residue of the line, (about 180 miles.) In that event, this will constitute one of the most important contracts ever made by an American firm, at home or abroad.

All the Americans in Rio Janeiro regard the making of the present contract as a strong movement toward American interests in Brazil; believing that it will be the means of introducing many enterprising Americans in various walks of life, as well as many American inventions and manufactures; besides strengthening the bonds of friendship which ought forever to exist between the two greatest Governments of the western hemisphere. The Company, backed by the Brazilian Government, have selected Americans to take charge of and to construct the greatest national work of Brazil. This, if no more, is certainly a high compliment, paid by an intelligent body of men, to American integrity and enterprise. American mechanics, laborers and contractors will now, therefore, receive a double welcome in Brazil; from Brazilians, as well as from their own countrymen. In fact it needs only a *steamship* communication between the two countries, to induce a large social as well as commercial intercourse, and this can not long be delayed. Here are probably fifteen or more millions of dollars' worth of work, on a single railroad, to be accomplished by American skill and labor. The intercourse arising from this alone must prove to be considerable, and it will be accompanied by more or less freight—machinery, implements, carts, barrows, and certain provisions, &c. The people of the two countries will become better acquainted, and many articles, now scarcely thought of in our commercial transactions, will be shipped between them. The United States, being the *largest* coffee customer of Brazil, has to pay annually a heavy balance in *specie*—no trifling balance, but the large sum of *fourteen millions of dollars*, while Brazil, following naturally enough the old beaten path between her and Europe, spends this same specie in England in purchasing such articles as can, and *will be*, hereafter and ere long, furnished at lower prices in the United States. Thus are the people of the United States directly interested in every measure calculated to foster kindly feelings and encourage social and commercial intercourse with Brazil; and thus this great railroad is national, not only to Brazil, but to the United States.

You are personally acquainted with some of the members of the firm who have undertaken its construction, and can judge for yourselves whether they are likely to push it through vigorously or otherwise.

### The Runaway State Treasurer of Ohio.

*Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

It will be remembered that, a short time ago, several gentlemen visited J. G. BRESLIN, Esq., Ex-Treasurer of State, at his present abode in Canada, for the purpose of obtaining some information of the financial transactions between himself and the outside Treasurers of State with whom he was known to have been connected. But by their efforts but little was learned of the affairs of the office during his administration.

The mission occasioned some uneasiness in certain quarters, and a tightness in the money market was the result of that enterprise. The State is far from an entire release from the Breslin influence on the money market. Three are yet holders of the fund, deposits that remain intact, except the necessary allowance for expenses. As an evidence of the existence of the Breslin power for further financial disturbances, we have merely to refer to the present rumor in Cleveland and this city of the probable *exposé* promised during this month, and the wonderful fluttering among his former associates. It is said that a letter from Mr. BRESLIN on the subject has been received, and was shown by a legal gentleman in whom he has ever had great confidence.

In that letter it is stated that since the visit of the delegation to which reference has been made, he had, in connection with a few friends, tried and true, given this subject earnest and careful consideration, and had determined fully to give to the world a clear and candid statement of his operations from minute books known to be in his possession, showing names, locality, date and amount of the transactions with each; the character and amount of sureties, the pledges of honor upon which he relied, the frequent renewal of those assurances, and the disappointments consequent. The utter falsity of the representations made to him by persons prominent in the political and financial world, men whose characters he now holds, as it were, "in the hollow of his hand," men who, since his flight to Canada, have shown signs of repentance, and of refunding, upon which Mr. B., as intimated to his legal adviser, has until lately relied for means to do by the State, as, he says, it has ever been his aim and study to do to individuals, to religiously discharge the great obligation resting on him, by which means, and them alone, can he hope to redeem his character and regain his citizenship. This report is not unreasonable; on the contrary, when considered in connection with the circumstances of the case, it appears quite probable. Mr. B. has long felt it his duty to make this *exposé* but his very generous nature has revolted at any step that would involve his friends in difficulty. But now he feels that he has no other way left for an escape.

### Execution of the Murderer Isaac L. Wood, at Geneseo.

*From the Rochester Democrat, 10th.*

The penalty prescribed by the law for the crime of murder was inflicted upon ISAAC L. WOOD yesterday, at Geneseo. The unfortunate culprit was convicted some months since of poisoning to death, at Dansville, RHODA WOOD, the widow of his brother, and sentenced by Judge JOHNSON to be hung on the 25th of June; but the day previous to the one appointed for the execution of the sentence, a reprieve was received from Governor KING until the 9th of the present month.

On Thursday evening the prisoner was visited by Sheriff MCCARTNEY, District-Attorney HENDEE, and JOSEPH KERSHNER, Esq. In the presence of these gentlemen and two other witnesses the wretched man made a sort of confession; going so far as to admit a knowledge that his own wife, his brother, and his brother's wife and two children were poisoned by some person known to him, but he declined to say who that person was. The statement is to be reduced to writing by one of the gentlemen who heard it, and will probably be published.

WOOD came to the scene of his death with a firm step, and appeared to have nerved himself for the scene with some success. He was a small man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and was about 36 years of age. He was dressed in a dark green frock coat, dark plaid pantaloons and a check vest. His neck was bare. He observed narrowly the gallows, scanning it all over with much attention.

As soon as he was placed under the gallows a Deputy Sheriff informed him in a loud voice that he had but twenty minutes to live, and that he was at liberty to speak, if he chose to do so. The unfortunate man spoke about as follows, making, however, many repetitions which we omit as far as possible:

"Here am I, condemned by the laws of my country to die—in a few moments end my life, and I shall pass away into another world. This world may look on me as it pleases; but blessed be God, this is not my abiding place. The demand of justice must be met, I shall soon be stretched between heaven and earth, and go to my account. It is a solemn thought—to stand before the judgment seat of God. Oh, Mr. HENDEE! (turning to the District-Attorney, who stood near,) you too must some time go to judgment. Christ will be the Judge; we cannot deceive him. I say I am an innocent man. Blessed be God, I shall soon be out of the way of my persecutors. I had rather die ten thousand deaths than be persecuted as I have been for the last five weeks. To die is a gain to me. (Pointing to the gallows.) God knows what has caused this; he knows the injustice of this; He knows how men have erred. There may be men who believe."

### Horrible Murder and Suicide at Cedar Rapids.

We learn from the Cedar Valley (Iowa) *Times*, of the 1st instant, that on the evening previous a horrible tragedy occurred at Cedar Rapids. About eighteen months ago AMBROSE S. SKEELES and his family left Cedar Rapids, having lived here a few years, for the East, where, we believe, his relatives reside, and while absent, difficulties occurred which led to a separation from his wife—he leaving there and coming to Michigan, and she, with the children, three in number, returning to Cedar Rapids. About three weeks ago, SKEELES, having ascertained the whereabouts of his wife, came to this city for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation. Being unable to bring about an understanding, even by assistance of friends and relatives, SKEELES became desperate, and, we understand, threatened her life if she took steps to procure a divorce—a course she had determined to take on the grounds of ill-treatment. On Tuesday Mrs. SKEELES went to Marion for the purpose of taking the necessary initiatory steps for a divorce suit.

SKEELES went to his wife's house, she being at a neighbor's. One of the children went over and told her that her father was in the house, when Mrs. SKEELES requested a young lady present to go with her to the house after the other children. They passed over a stile between the gardens, where the young lady remained, while Mrs. SKEELES passed on to an outside cellar door, about ten feet, and discovered SKEELES in the cellar. Passing down a few steps, she asked him what he was doing, and said to him that she told him times enough not to come there. He made some reply, but is not known what, and came out of the cellar. Mrs. SKEELES then shut the cellar door, and was in the act of fastening it with a padlock, when SKEELES seized her, threw her upon the ground, and held her down with his knees across her body, while he deliberately took a knife from his pocket, and opening it, cut the poor woman's throat in a horrible manner, nearly severing the head from the body, and causing death instantly. Then rising to an erect position, he coolly gashed his own throat.

Mrs. SKEELES died instantly, and her husband lived only a few moments. She was highly esteemed, and leaves four orphans entirely destitute. He was about 35 years of age, and she 32; had been married fifteen years, and separated three years, but again lived together until seven months since. SKEELES came from Lockport, N. Y. He had an ungovernable temper, but was not intemperate.

### Steam-Boiler Explosion—Loss of Life.

The operatives in the Manchester Print Works, in the Mooshausic Valley, 5½ miles from Providence, were startled Thursday morning by the bursting of a boiler, which killed two and wounded five persons, carried four other boilers from their beds, and destroyed property to a large amount. There were 12 boilers in all, driving a horizontal engine of 250 horse power, and, at the time of the explosion, seven were in use for the bleaching, three for the steam drying-house, the remaining two remaining idle, but fires were ordered to be built under them. The direct cause of the explosion was lack of water. There was a heavy fire under the boiler which burst, and a light one under that next to it, which forced the water all out of the former, thus causing the calamity which followed.

DAVID STEWART, fireman, being on the top of the boilers at the time of the explosion, was literally torn to atoms. Half of his body was thrown over the main building, about 400 feet from the boilers; another portion was thrown about 300 feet from the engine room.

PATRICK CLARKE was instantly killed while passing through the yard; when the boiler burst a piece of that or a brick striking him in the head.

Others were scalded to death, or maimed by the falling bricks and timbers.

EDWARD CLARKE had his left ear cut off by being struck with a flying brick.

Eighty hands were employed at the time, and the loss of life was remarkably small.

The boiler, when torn from its bed, was shattered into pieces like glass. Tearing the roof completely off the engine-room building, the boiler was forced away, splintered in all directions, a number of pieces being carried over the whole main building some 300 feet—one of these pieces weighing over half a tun.

### Crops.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, of July 9, says: "In the southern and western counties, our Wheat harvest has commenced, and from all the accounts we receive, the crop will be secured in most excellent condition, and as a whole the yield will be large. Some fields have been destroyed by the insect, but the Wheat has now so far matured that they can do it no harm. Should the present fine weather continue through this and the next week, the great bulk of the crop in this State will no doubt be secured."

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### The Case of Michael Cangemi—Motion in Arrest of Judgment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 10.

Before the Hon. Judges DAVIES, (presiding,) INGRAHAM, WRIGHT and SUTHERLAND.

On Saturday, according to the announcement of the Judge at Circuit, before whom Michael Cangemi was tried and convicted for the murder of Eugene Anderson, the prisoner was brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court for sentence.

Mr. McKEON, the acting District-Attorney, moved for judgment on the conviction, as attested by the indictment and *postea*, which he handed up.

Mr. Ashmead, for the prisoner, said there were some questions which they would present presently, in the shape of reasons for arrest of judgment, and also for a new trial; it appeared to him, however, that the case was in such a condition that it was impossible to argue it, from the manner in which it was put before the Court by the prosecuting officers. Contrary to the stipulation entered into between the Judge and counsel for both sides, the prisoner's counsel had never seen until now the bill of exceptions presented in their name, and in that bill so presented there was matter which, he held, formed no part of it.

Mr. Attorney-General Tremaine said the sentence should precede the bill of exceptions. The bill of exceptions did not preclude the execution of the sentence, unless under certain circumstances, which, he contended, did not here exist. If a new trial were granted before the sentence was pronounced, it would entirely reverse the ordinary course of proceeding.

*The Court*—We all concur in that view of the matter.

*Mr. Ashmead*—Judge Mitchell and the Court of this District decided exactly the reverse. He would not pass sentence until the bill of exceptions was prepared and brought in, and the motion for a new trial argued.

*The Court*—The decision by the Court of Appeals of the case of Ruloff has settled the practice in this State.

*Mr. Ashmead*—There will be reasons offered here in arrest of judgment as well as for a new trial, and who ever heard of sentencing a man and then moving for an arrest of judgment?

*The Court*—On the return of the *postea*, it is the duty of the General Term, as we understand it, to call up the prisoner and pass sentence upon him.

Mr. Ashmead said that before they offered their reasons in arrest of judgment, he wished to call attention to a matter which, it seemed to him, rendered it utterly impossible that sentence should be pronounced. He understood that under the present Constitution of 1846, and since the decision in this case by the Court of Appeals, the course to be pursued was similar to the course pursued under the old Constitution. In the case of the *People* vs. *Vermilyea*, 7th Cowan, 143, it was said exactly what was to be done in the General Term before sentence could be passed. The Court said that the General Term must not only have the record and the *postea*, but the circumstances in evidence must be laid before them by a case, or in some other way. He understood the law to be, beyond all controversy, that the General Term must, at any rate, have the record and the *postea*. Now, the prosecution had brought into this Court no record of the proceedings before Judge WRIGHT. They only brought in a *postea*, and on that moved for judgment. Now, according to the language of the elementary writers, the *postea* was the indorsement of a Judge on the *nisi prius* record, and there could be no *postea* without a record. What was required to be done, and what is done by all the English Courts and all the Courts that adopt the English practice, would be found laid down in the 18th of *Viner's Abridgment*, p. 176. See also Holt in 16th Viner, 465.

*The Court*—This is the very same argument used at the General Term in the former case, and which was overruled.

*Mr. Ashmead*—Yes, but still it had reference to the rough minutes of the Clerk, which we contended made part of the record.

*Judge Wright*—There is no such thing in legal parlance as the record of a Circuit Court.

*Mr. Tremaine*—This is all regulated by statute.

*The Court*—In the case of Vermilyea the record was necessary in order to enable the Court to determine the degree of punishment; here but one punishment can be decreed.

Mr. Blankman offered the following reasons in arrest of judgment:

*First*—That it does not appear from the *postea* that any verdict whatever was rendered by the jurors who were impanneled to try the defendant.

*Second*—That it does not appear that the twelve jurors who were sworn to try the defendant, or any of them, have rendered any verdict upon the issues they were sworn to try.

*Third*—That it does not appear that the defendant was present in Court when the verdict of the jury was rendered, if any verdict was ever rendered by said jury or any of them.

*Fourth*—That no judgment can be pronounced upon the defendant, neither the record nor the *postea* showing that the defendant was convicted of the offence charged against him by the verdict of the jury sworn to try him.

*Mr. Tremaine*—We have authorities to show that this *postea* is much fuller than required; but I may also state that my learned friend's points are wrong as matter of fact.

*Mr. Blankman*—Upon the trial of this case at Circuit, a certain agreement was made and entered into between the Attorney-General on the one side and the associate counsel, and the counsel representing the defendant, and the defendant in person. I deem it my duty, as counsel in this case, to bring this fact to the knowledge of this Court, not for the purpose of raising any objection to what was done by virtue of that agreement but I deem it a duty to present the facts to the Court, in order that, having them before it, it may advise with its own conscience as to what course it would be right and proper to take in the premises.

Mr. Tremaine inquired in what manner the counsel proposed to bring the facts to which he referred before the Court?

*Mr. Blankman*—On the prisoner's affidavit.

*The Court*—The Court all concur in the opinion that the points just presented form no reason for arrest of judgment.

*Mr. Ashmead*—I was waiting to hear the Attorney-General reply to them.

*The Court*—We do not choose to hear the Attorney-General.

Mr. Ashmead argued to sustain the points presented by his associate. He asserted, *in limine*, that whenever a record is produced, particularly in a criminal case, and most especially in a capital case, everything that is essential should affirmatively appear upon it. Nothing should be taken by implication, by mere inference, by intendment, or by construction, but everything essential should be so clear and distinctly set out on the face of the paper, that it is impossible to draw other than one inference, to wit, the clear inference that it sets out all the affirmative facts. The first of the objections here presented was, that it did not appear on the *postea* that the defendant was present in Court when the verdict of the Jury was rendered. That point had been adjudicated upon in three States of this Union. (Dunn *vs* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 6th Barr, 39; The State *vs.* Travers, 1st Overton, 434; The State of New-York *vs.* Perkins, 1st Wendell, 91.) The act of Assembly in this State also required that the party shall be present during the trial. On the second point, viz, that in the *postea* it did not appear that the jurors sworn to try the prisoner had rendered any verdict—that averment, on the contrary, being, as it would seem, studiously avoided. He quoted from the 4th Blackstone. If this prisoner, he continued, was to be sentenced and executed on a record like this, he would be sentenced and executed on a record which did not show either that he was convicted by the Jury or that he was present in Court when the verdict was rendered.

The Court adhered to its decision, overruling the points in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Blankman then renewed his proposal to read the affidavit of the prisoner.

*The Court*—To what point?

*Mr. Blankman*—To the point that a certain agreement—(that to withdraw the Juror, Muller)—which was entered into by counsel both for the prosecution and the defence, and which was signed by the defendant, and which was ordered to form a part of the record in this case, and to be put on file, has not been produced, and I ask now to read this affidavit, in order that, if the stipulation be not produced, the *postea* may be amended. I have plenty of authorities to show that my course in relation to that is perfectly regular and right. This affidavit, at this stage of the proceedings, may be regarded in the light of what the prisoner has to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him.

*Mr. McKeon*—The question has not yet been asked of him.

*The Court*—He has not been arraigned.

*Mr. Blankman*—Is there no such thing in this State as diminution of record?

*The Court*—Not now, I believe.

Mr. Tremaine interposed preliminary objections to the amendment of the record by the insertion of the stipulation referred to. First, he claimed that the Court had no jurisdiction to amend the *postea*, which was, in fact, the proceeding of the Circuit Court, an entirely independent and distinct branch of our system of jurisprudence; second, he claimed that if this Court had jurisdiction, the prosecuting officers were entitled to the service of any papers on which the Court was called on to give any relief, with a notice for the application for the particular relief desired.

Mr. Blankman replied, citing the cases of Mayo *vs.* Whitson, in 2d Jones' (N. C.) reports; and Carmony *vs.* Hobart, 5th Barr, (Pa.) 305.

These objections were argued at considerable length, the prisoner's counsel frequently diverging into a discussion of the motion on its merits, for which he was repeatedly called to order by the Court.

The Court eventually decided to sustain the Attorney-General's objections, thereby refusing the motion to amend the *postea*. Any application to amend must be made to the Circuit Judge.

The General Term adjourned till Monday (to-day) at 11 A. M. Subsequently Judge Wright sat at Circuit to hear argument on the motion to amend the *postea* by making the stipulation already referred to a part of it, so as to bring before the General Term the question whether a capital conviction by eleven Jurors is valid in law.

The Judge intimated that he would not amend the *postea*, and said that he thought the only action he could take would be to return to the General Term the stipulation of the counsel for the withdrawal of the Juror, Frederick Muller; but then he believed it would not form part of the record.

Without giving any decision he postponed the matter till Monday morning, for the purpose of consultation with the other judges.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

Monday, the 23d of August, was set down by the Court for the oral arguments in the Parish Will case. Many of the appellants have submitted their points, waiving oral argument.

GENERAL TERM DECISIONS.

Before the above Justices.

*The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company vs. George Ackerman, &c.*—Judgment of Special Term reversed, and judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

*John Edgerton vs. Henry L. Douglass, &c.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

*Cornelius Vanderbilt vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on special verdict, with costs.

*Philip French, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

*Frederic Berley vs. Isaac Newton.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

*Elisha W. Chester vs. John J. Speed, Jr.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

*James Murdock vs. Philander Hale.*—Judgment of Special Term reversed, and a new trial granted; costs to abide event of suit.

*Owen Churchman vs. William Lewis.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, and motion for new trial denied with costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

The wills of John Lafarge, deceased, and Janet P. Williams, deceased, were severally admitted to Probate on Friday in the Surrogate's Office. The will of Walter G. Dyer, late of England, deceased, was also admitted to probate upon the production of an exemplified copy thereof from the Prerogative Court of the Province of Canterbury; and upon the production of a power of attorney from the executor in England to Amos B. Corwine, American Consul at Panama, authorizing him to appoint an attorney in the City of New-York to take administration with the will annexed; and said Corwine having, by power of attorney, duly selected and authorized Simeon H. Ackerman to apply to the Surrogate of the County of New-York for such letters—it was ordered that letters of administration, with the will annexed of the testator, be issued to said Ackerman, upon giving the proper security. This is the first will received from England since the Act of Parliament abolishing the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and simplifying the practice in all matters of a testamentary character.

## MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River Boats. | Erie R. R. | South'n Boats. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 20 | | |
| Flour, bbls | 9,263 | 228 | 692 |
| Meal | 780 | — | |
| Wheat, bushels | 53,293 | — | 3,500 |
| Corn, bushels | 8,500 | — | 2,860 |
| Oats, bushels | 1,800 | — | |
| Malt | 8,000 | — | |
| Provisions, pkgs | 101 | 65 | 64 |
| Whisky, bbls | 186 | — | 154 |

ASHES—Sales 85 bbls, in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,300 bbls., including 691 bbls Pots and 609 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 100 hhds. 1st quality Quercitron at $30 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Is in demand at strengthening prices. Sales 50 bags Java at 15½c.; 125 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; and 1,287 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; including 1,087 bags, ex *Eclipse*, at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms. In New-Orleans, during the week ending July 3, there were received 10,700 bags, and sold 1,000 bags, all Rio. Imports into New-Orleans, Sept. 1 to July 3, 278,400 bags, against 420,826 to the same date last year. The stock on hand July 3 was 25,600 bags, against 112,000 at the same time last year. LONSDALE, SON & Co., in their annual circular, dated New-Orleans, July 2, 1858, furnish the following statistics of the New-Orleans and Rio Coffee trade:

| | July 1, '55 to July 1, '56. No. Bags. | July 1, '56 to July 1, '57. No. Bags. | July 1, '57. to July 1, 58. No. Bags. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imp's direct from Rio | 375,477 | 444,889 | 260,754 |
| Imp's coastwise of Rio | 23,866 | 6,147 | 31,346 |
| Imp's direct f'm Cuba, etc. | 10,915 | none. | 1,097 |
| Total | 410,258 | 451,036 | 293,177 |

| | Bags. |
|---|---|
| Sales Rio Coffee year ending July 1, 1856 | 375,308 |
| Sales Rio Coffee year ending July 1, 1857 | 373,954 |
| Sales Rio Coffee year ending July 1, 1858 | 375,802 |
| Stock of Rio in importers hands, July 1, 1858 | 30,364 |
| Stock of Rio on hand July 1, 1857 | 114,086 |
| Received direct from July 1, 1857 to July, 1858 | 260,754 |
| Received coastwise from July 1, '57 to July, '58 | 31,326 |
| Total | 406,166 |
| Stock on hand July 1, 1858 | 30,364 |
| Taken for consumption in 1857 and 1858 | 375,802 |
| Taken for consumption same time prev's year | 373,954 |

*Exports of Coffee to the United States from Rio de Janeiro from May 1, 1857, to May 1, 1858.*

| | Bags. |
|---|---|
| To New-Orleans | 275,028 |
| To New-York | 247,942 |
| To Baltimore | 225,473 |
| To Philadelphia | 120,593 |
| To various other ports | 96,993 |
| Total to United States, 1857 and 1858 | 966,029 |
| Total to United States, 1856 and 1857 | 1,206,312 |
| Total to United States, 1855 and 1856 | 1,153,393 |
| Total exports from Rio to all parts of the world from May 1, 1857, to May 1, 1858 | 1,907,562 |
| Do. do., from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857 | 2,460,011 |
| Do. do., from May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1856 | 2,160,464 |
| Estimated stock Coffee on hand at Rio, May 1, 1858 | 50,000 |

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,500 bales at our revised quotations, the market closing very firmly.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O.& Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| Middling | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| Middling Fair | 13 | 13 | 13¼ | 13¼ |

*New-Orleans Cotton Statement, July 3, 1858.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1857, bales | 7,819 |
| Arrived since, bales | 1,653,661 |
| Total | 1,661,480 |
| Exported to date, bales | 1,570,714 |
| Stock on hand not cleared July 3, 1858, bales | 90,766 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues rather quiet for nearly all kinds. The demand comes, in the main, from home dealers, who are disposed to buy only such lots as they immediately need. The current receipts are moderate, and receivers of really desirable brands are not eager sellers. Prices have not varied remarkably. The transactions since our last add up 9,000 bbls., within our previous range.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State, ⅌ bbl. | $3 80@$3 90 |
| Extra State | 3 95@ 4 05 |
| Superfine Indiana and Michigan | 3 80@ 3 90 |
| Superfine Ohio | 3 85@ 3 95 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 00@ 4 10 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 05@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 4 50@ 6 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 4 30@ 4 40 |
| Extra Genesee | 4 80@ 6 50 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 4 60@ 7 00 |

Canadian is inactive at former prices; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at from $4 20@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in pretty fair demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,250 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and in request, at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 2,300 boxes Meoton Lemons, at $6@$6 10 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased, to-day, at, however, somewhat easier prices for unsound and inferior lots, which form the bulk of the current receipts. The Spring Wheat arriving from Chicago and Milwaukee is, in the main, very poor, heated, or badly cleaned. The arrival of a strictly prime parcel of Wheat from either market is a rare occurrence. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels, including fair white Michigan at $1 15; good red Western, (Winter,) at $1 02½@$1 03; very inferior to good Milwaukee Club at 80c.@90c., and very inferior Chicago Spring at 68c.@75c. ⅌ bushel. Corn is rather more sought after at, however, unimproved prices. Sales 27,500 bushels, at 64c.@76c. for very inferior to good mixed Western; 70c. for heated White Western, 81c.@82c. for good white Southern, and 88c. for choice round yellow, ⅌ bushel. Prime yellow Southern is scarce, and is quoted at from 85c @88c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye or Barley. Oats are salable and steady at 47c @47½c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State; 43c.@45c. for Canadian; 41c @44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 35c.@41c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

*Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, week ending July 3.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 3,986 | Oats, bush | 57,885 |
| Flour, sacks | 194 | Rye, bush | 569 |
| Wheat, bush | 154,248 | Barley, bush | 578 |
| Corn, bush | 1,662 | | |

*Receipts of Breadstuffs in Chicago, week ending July 3.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 8,194 | Corn, bush | 565,641 |
| Wheat, bush | 462,318 | Oats, bush | 142,897 |

*Exports from Chicago, January 1 to July 3.*

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 66,580 | 182,333 |
| Wheat, bush | 1,621,025 | 4,397,030 |
| Corn, bush | 2,411,710 | 2,276,251 |
| Oats, bush | 131,587 | 956,506 |
| Barley, bush | | 60,891 |

*Stock in Store at Chicago, July 3, 1858.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 4,445 | Oats, bush | 112,185 |
| Wheat, bush | 731,363 | Rye, bush | 1,916 |
| Corn, bush | 483,078 | Barley, bush | 14,784 |

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s. In Philadelphia, during the week, Hay was sparingly sought after, while Straw was in moderate request. The closing rates were: Clover Hay, 35c.@42c.; Timothy Hay, 28c.@68c.; and Straw, 55c.@65c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, July 10, says: "The present season's Hay crop promises to be a large and fine one, in most parts of the country. In this vicinity farmers are engaged in cutting a heavy crop of grass, and if the weather continues favorable it is calculated they will raise the finest crop of Hay ever yet produced in this section of the country. From all producing parts of the country the accounts are favorable to a large crop. Until the new crop be received no material variation in prices can be looked for." In New-Orleans, during the week ending July 3, with a better inquiry, at improved prices, sales were reported of 3,000 to 4,000 bales during the week, at $20@$22 50 ⅌ ton for Western, most of the transactions being at $20@$21.

HIDES—Are inactive at unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland 55c. for common and 80c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Exhibits no important change. Sales 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c.; 70 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c.; and 35 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c. ⅌ gallon, usual credit. We quote New-Orleans 40c.; Porto Rico, 27c @34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba 23c.@24c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in active request at buoyant prices, with sales reported of 7,500 bbls. Common, to arrive and here, nearly all to arrive, at $1 62½@$1 70 ⅌ 310 ℔s. Tar and Pitch remain as last noticed. The transactions in Turpentine, since our last, comprise 1,000 bbls. Crude, to arrive, at $3 56¼ ⅌ 280 ℔s.; and 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, chiefly at 45c. ⅌ gallon. WILMINGTON (N. C.) MARKET, July 8.—Turpentine—Market unsettled, with sales of 2,600 bbls. at $3 25 @$3 50 for Virgin Dip; $2 60@$2 70 for Yellow; and $1 30@$1 40 for Hard, ⅌ bbl. Spirits of Turpentine is higher, with sales of 1,300 casks at 38c.@40c. Resin is quiet; sales of 700 bbls. Pale at $4 25@$4 50, and 4,500 Common at $1 12½ ⅌ bbl. Tar is scarce and sells readily, on arrival, at $1 60.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held firmly, but we have not heard of any authenticated sales to-day. It was said that Eastern advices, reporting free sales of Crude Whale, had been received. Linseed is in demand at 70c.@71c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Stock reduced. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at strengthening prices. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 65@$16 75 for Mess; $16 for Thin Mess; $13 70@$13 75 for Prime, and $14 for extra Rump, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at buoyant prices. Sales 180 pkgs. at 7½c.@8c., for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c., for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in demand, at 8¾c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is more active at rising prices; sales 1,500 bbls. at 11¼c.@11½c. for good to strictly prime Western; 9¾c.@10¾c. for City, ⅌ ℔. Beef is in good demand and is stiffly held; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@ $17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed, at 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling at 3c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.

We learn from the Louisville *Journal* that there were held in that city on the 1st instant: Of bbl. Pork, 26,719 bbls.; of tc. Lard, 2,092 tcs; of keg Lard, 3,122 kegs; 245 casks clear Sides; 455 casks Ribbed Sides; 2,807 casks Shoulders, and 96,635 pcs. Hams.

RICE—Sales 275 tcs., in lots, chiefly at from $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are less active, yet are very firm; sales 685 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c @8½c., ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 ℔s. Prime, at 9¼c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Sales 10,000 ℔s. Ochotsk, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24c., chiefly at 24c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 750 bales Cotton at 3-16d; 1,100 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d.; 25,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.@5d.; 200 tons Logwood at 15s.; and some heavy goods at 20s. ⅌ ton. For London, some Flour at 1s. 9d.; 7,000 bushels Grain at 6d., in ship's bags; 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s; 150 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d.; 20 small hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For Bremen, Resin 2s., Cotton 7-16c. For Antwerp, Grain 7½d., in ship's bags. For Melbourne, 50 cases Tobacco at 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 2,000 tons, to San Francisco or Benicia. Coal. $11 50; a brig, 392 tons, from Charleston for Falmouth, E. for orders, Cotton, ¾c.; a schooner, from Minatitlan to London, Mahogany, £3 7s. 6d.; a brig, 196 tons, from St. Mary's, Geo., to Curacao, Lumber, $10, and back to New-York, Salt, 10c.; British bark *Pearl*, to Bermuda, Turk's Island and back, $1,500; ship *Superior*, 1,240 tons, to San Francisco; a brig, 270 tons, to Cadiz, Malaga and back, on terms not transpired.

### Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

HIDES—The receipts this week are moderate, and are entirely from foreign ports. Only a small portion of stock in first hands are being offered at current rates, as most of the holders of common descriptions feel confident of obtaining an advance in the Fall, while importers of Buenos Ayres are asking ½c. advance, with a very light stock, and an active demand for this description. The sales of common Hides are made for Autumn consumption, as it is deemed unsafe to work them during the Summer months. The *Carl Heinrich*, from Orinoco, has brought only half a cargo, and reports very light stock and an advance in prices. From Buenos Ayres an advance is reported, and Hides in meagre supply. Several cargoes are expected from Europe, in all about 40,000 Hides, embracing Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande and Orinoco. Salted Hides of all descriptions are active, with an upward tendency in prices. The receipts of Western and Southern Slaughters have ceased for the season. Upper Leather stock, though not so actively inquired after, retain their firmness, with the exception of the East Coast Africans, which, on account of the large stock, are dull, and prices may be quoted lower. Calcutta Buffaloes, if of prime qualities, sell readily at 12½c.@13c., while Cows are less active, on account of the extremely large stock, and several parcels expected from Europe. Receipts since the 1st inst. have been 21,000 from foreign ports; 8,195 coastwise. Total, 30,395, and 150 bales Calcutta Kips. *Receipts* have been 20,258 from foreign ports, as follows: 7,037 Dry Buenos Ayres, ex *Clifton*; 8,956 Orinoco, ex *Carl Heinrich*; 5,105 Aspinwall, ex *E. Drummond* and *Costa Rica*, and 60 Bermuda, ex *T. Mayhew*; 8,195 coastwise. Total, 23,453 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 106,700, (same time last year 174,800, year before 89,500,) as follows: 3,200 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 2,000 dry Rio Grande; 47,000 dry Orinoco; 2,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 600 dry Barcelona; 12,000 dry Bahia; 6,100 dry salted Bahia; 500 dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo; 2,500 dry Chagres; 1,200 dry Mexican, (*via* New-Orleans;) 500 dry Vera Cruz; 2,100 dry San Juan; 5,000 dry and dry salted California; 2,000 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 20,000 East Coast Africans; 200 bales Singapore Buffalos; 600 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow

LEATHER—Sales are chiefly made for immediate consumption, and to replenish the stock of country retailers. The receipts have been large, and considerably exceed the sales, increasing the stock to 115,000 sides. Prime Buenos Ayres middle and over weights are scarce, and orders are filled with difficulty. The Eastern Boot and Shoe market is more active, the inquiry coming principally from the South, and prices of the better grades have experienced an advance. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 26c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@29c; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 26c @28c; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c, good middle, 21½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c. good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c.—on 6 months' credit.

SKINS—GOAT—The market is entirely bare of all descriptions. The light receipts of all kinds have caused an advance in this article, and prices are higher than for many years previous. The last receipts of Heavy No. 1 Curacoa sold at 70c., which is 5c. higher than last year's prices. DEER—The market has in a great a measure recovered from the depression of last Fall and Winter. Although prices are fully 25 ⅌ cent below the current rates of last year, the advance from the lowest point is equal to 20 ⅌ cent. All of the old stock has been taken at the advance; with a very light stock in first hands, prices are tending upward.

### Short Weight in Flour.

*From the Detroit Advertiser, July 9.*

We hear numerous complaints among our commission merchants, of short weight in flour. Quite a number of account sales have lately been received by them from the eastern markets, showing serious shortages. One particular lot, after being inspected and filled up, fell short some forty barrels. The extra expense to the shippers, of filling up, &c., is about 10c.@12½c. ⅌ bbl., besides all the loss in weight; and millers will readily understand that commission merchants cannot stand this loss. Eastern dealers are also very strict upon this point, and hold western shippers more or less resposible for the fraud, or mistake, or whatever it may be called. It has probably, however, been more the result of carelessness than anything else. One fruitful source of mischief in this particular, is the practice which some packers have, of weighing a few barrels in a lot, and then tareing the rest accordingly. If the tare of a barrel is thus marked from one to five pounds too little, the barrel on being inspected, is just so much short, and the shipper must stand the loss in weight, besides the other necessary expenses of filling up, loss on freight, insurance, &c., which, upon a lot of 1,000 barrels, would reach no mean sum.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

AT A SACRIFICE—A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-octave rosewood piano-forte, beautifully finished with round corners rich brilliant tone, rich carvings, overstrung bass, superbly inlaid with pearl vases of plants, vines, &c.; beautiful crest desk, nearly new, having been used in a private family three months; highest first-class makers, two years' warrantee, price $365. Also, some magnificent parlor furniture, rosewood suite, canopy etagere eight feet high, centre tables, pier glasses, &c. N. B.—The above articles must be sold, and an object will be offered to a cash buyer. To be seen for four days at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. Shipping included.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

A BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN.—RICHLY-carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, full round corners, scolloped keys, elegant tone, fluted legs, full plate, richly inlaid, celebrated Broadway makers, and warranted; two months in use, cost $350; price $225. Apply at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, day or evening. N. B.—Removed or shipped, and an object made for cash. Apply from Monday till Thursday.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times
HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY. JULY 12, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

## Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RIVALS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH ASSURANCE—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—NICK OF THE WOODS—FLOATING BEACON—FAMILY JARS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WYMAN, the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PALACE GARDEN—Fifteenth-st. and Sixth-av.

## Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.............[illegible] P.M.
North and West Way Mail.............[illegible] A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and [illegible] P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.........7 A.M. and [illegible] P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.............4 P.M.

## Ocean Steamers.

The *Arabia* leaves Boston for Liverpool........ July 14

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton* was boarded off Cape Race on Friday by the Associated News Yacht, and her news, four days later, transmitted from St. John's by telegraph. She reports an improved market for cotton and breadstuffs. The news from India, by telegraph from Malta, is highly important. Sir HUGH ROSE had captured Calpee, with a large amount of ammunition and military stores; there had been serious disturbances in the Bombay Presidency; Fort Copul had been taken, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had captured Mohundee, and Oude was still in rebellion. The rebels were approaching Lucknow, and they had attacked and plundered Gwalior. The intelligence is certainly important, but on the whole it appears to be adverse to the British interests.

The United States storeship *Relief*, JAMES H. STRONG, Lieutenant, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, in seven days from Aspinwall, *via* Key West. She brings the invalids sent home from the Pacific Squadron. She left no man-of-war at Aspinwall, which circumstance created some uneasiness among the citizens, as they were living in constant apprehension of an outbreak and riot between the negro and native population. The *Relief* arrived at Key West July 2d, and found there the United States frigates *Wabash*, *Colorado*, and brig *Dolphin*. The *Colorado* had broken her main crank on her passage from Aspinwall. The United States sloop *Macedonian*, from Boston, anchored at Key West on the 3d of July. The *Plymouth*, *Water-Witch*, *Arctic* and *Jamestown* were cruising about Cuba, (looking for the *Styx* which arrived at Halifax several days ago) The *Jamestown*, which has lately returned from San Juan Nicaragua, had eighteen cases of fever on board. The last and lamest of the Walker Fillibusters, a man named FRIZZELL, came home in the *Relief*. A list of her officers will be found in another place.

Later Mexican advices have been received by the arrival of the bark *Brilliant* at New-Orleans, from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. The decree for the forced loans was being rigidly enforced at the Capital. The British and French Ministers had advised their countrymen to pay the required contributions under protest, but the American Minister opposed the demand, and, as intimated in the last previous advices, had asked for his passports. The most wretched condition of affairs exists throughout the entire country.

As the warm weather increases, vessels continue to arrive at this and other ports, with the loss of a portion of their crews by yellow fever, and others sick with the disease. Two vessels bound to foreign ports have put in here in distress, and also one into Newport, having lost so many of their crews as to make it impossible to proceed on their voyage. In all cases, they come from ports in Cuba; Havana, Mantanzas, and Sagua la Grande being most prominent. On Saturday the brig *Mary Alvina*, Capt. DAY, (late WYMAN,) arrived from St. Jago de Cuba in 21 days, having left on the 19th ult. The Captain and two of the passengers died on the passage of yellow fever, and three others of the crew were sent ashore sick with the same disease. The bark *Undine*, from Havana, lost three of her crew in that port. These vessel are either sent at once to the lower anchorage in Raritan Bay, or where no sickness prevails, and the cargoes are discharged into lighters at Quarantine.

Reports from points outside the City indicate the hottest weather yesterday that has been experienced this year, if not for several years. In Albany the thermometer marked 97°, and in Boston it ranged from 95° to 100° in the shade. The former place was visited during the day by one of the most severe rain-storms ever known there. The streets were so flooded as to be impassable for half an hour. The rain was accompanied by a gale of wind, which did considerable damage, and a few miles in the country was a terrific hail-storm, which cut up the growing crops badly. Boston was also visited by heavy showers.

The Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory have published a detailed statement in defence of Dr. GOULD. The charges urged by Mr. OLCOTT against the Director, which were made the ground for his removal, are taken up and discussed successively by the Council. The truth of the charges is denied in every particular. It is stated that the Trustees are preparing a reply, which will be published in a few days.

Senator DOUGLAS reached Chicago on Friday, and was received with a great display. A procession escorted him to the Fremont House, where he made a lengthy speech, an abstract of which will be found under our telegraphic head. The attendance was estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000 persons.

The National Guard reached this City at 2 A. M. yesterday, by the Amboy boat, from Philadelphia. They were received by the Seventy-first Regiment, including the City Guard and that portion of the Seventh Regiment which had remained in town, instead of going on with the remains of Ex-President MONROE to Richmond.

A tier of beams in a new building being erected in Fifty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue, suddenly gave way on Saturday afternoon, injuring six laborers. The extent of the injuries comprised fractured limbs, broken ribs, and some external contusions. It was a great marvel that several men were not instantly killed. The accident is attributed to the recklessness of the builders.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday last, the Attorney-General of the State and the District-Attorney of this City, moved for judgment on MICHAEL CANGEMI, convicted of the murder of ANDERSON, the policeman. The prisoner's counsel moved for an arrest of judgment, on various points affecting the sufficiency of the *postea*, the document on which the motion for judgment was made. The principal objection urged on behalf of the defence was the fact that the stipulation entered into by counsel on both sides at the trial, by which one of the Jurors was withdrawn, had been omitted from the *postea*, though it was agreed that it should be put on the files of the Court, and thereby made part of the record. The Court held that it had no power to amend the *postea*, that being exclusively with the Judge who tried the case at Circuit. Judge WRIGHT, after the adjournment of the General Term, sat at Circuit, and after hearing argument, *pro* and *con*, on the motion to amend the *postea*, as proposed by counsel for the prisoner, postponed his decision till Monday.

CHRISTIAN SCHROFF, a German laborer, on Saturday evening assaulted his wife with a large knife, stabbing her dangerously in several places. He immediately afterwards stabbed himself three times. The injuries to the wife it is believed will prove fatal. SCHROFF was committed to Essex Market prison to await the result of his wife's injuries.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 442, which is less by 5 than for the week preceding. Of these, 56 were by consumption, and 41 by marasmus. There were only 3 fatal cases of measles, 7 of scarlet fever, and 8 of small-pox.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, were 2,500 bales at full prices. Nothing really new in Flour or Corn, for each of which a moderate inquiry prevailed. Wheat was brisker, at somewhat lower rates. The activity in Provisions continued throughout the day. Rio Coffee was more sought after. Sugars were not so freely dealt in. Naval Stores were in lively demand at buoyant prices. Rice was in good request. Freights were moderately active,—with 742 vessels, of all classes, in port.

## India and America.

It cannot be a matter of indifference to any portion of the Western world, in what way the two hundred million inhabitants of Hindostan are to be governed for the next half Century, or what measures are to be taken to bring them, if they ever can be brought, within the pale of occidental civilization. There are few people—not even England herself—half as much interested in the question as we. In all that the future promises, or threatens, no one has so much at stake as the people of this Continent. It is no rhetorical boast to say that by the time America is peopled, reclaimed and cultivated, it will be the head-quarters of art, commerce, manufactures, and the centre of civil thought, and will wield over inferior, or less developed races, an influence such as no conquerors of ancient or modern times have ever enjoyed, and all the more desirable, and all the more flattering to our national pride, because it will, if we are wise, be based not on force, but on moral greatness. It is no rash speculation to predict that England will sooner or later pay the penalty which seems inseparable from prolific maternity. She cannot people the world with her offspring, and found empires in both hemispheres, without exhausting her own vital power. The day will come when she will be overshadowed by the greatness and glory of her progeny, and will commit her sceptre to stronger hands. No parent has ever had such splendid legacies to bequeath to those who have sprung from her loins, and we, as her eldest born, may fairly look forward to the inheritance of the choicest of them all. To succeed to her conquests, and to the cares and responsibilities which they entail, is something which it would not be wise to desire; but to take her place in commerce, in power, in moral influence, in literature, is something not unworthy even of our ambition.

The movement which is going on all over the East, from Constantinople to Travancore, promises to break down the wall of partition which has, for so many centuries, made it a *terra incognita*—the land of anomalies, mysteries and difficulties. Europe is in a fair way of making of Asia what it pleases. An Anglo-Saxon empire is slowly rising into might in the Southern Seas; and England, if she does her duty in India, may leave it—for leave it some day she must—civilized, Christianized, educated, enlightened, and the greatest market for the products of western skill and industry which the world has ever seen. As we bid fair to supply future generations, and Hindoos among the rest, with a good deal of their food and most of their clothing, it is of the last importance to us, putting moral considerations altogether aside, to know what sort of folks our customers are likely to be; and this depends in no small degree upon the manner in which the Government of India is to be carried on for the next hundred years. Whether Great Britain is to leave them as she found them—with a yard of cotton round their loins, and contented in the possession of two pounds of rice, without hope, knowledge, or ambition, or make of them restless, energetic, and luxurious traders—is certainly something which interests us to know.

DISRAELI, after many failures and discomfitures, has at last brought in bill for the government of India No. 3, and in it the most remarkable feature of the old one, the election of certain members of the Council by the parliamentary electors of the great cities, has been abandoned. The whole of the old machinery—the Board of Directors and Board of Control—has been swept away, and their places taken nominally by a Secretary of State and a Council of fifteen, but in reality by a Secretary of State alone. A minority of the members of the Council are to be chosen by Directors of the Company, the majority by the Crown. They are to hold their offices during good behavior, and are to enjoy a salary of £1,200 a year. But the Council is in reality a council and nothing more. It is to give advice to the Secretary, which he may take or not as he pleases, upon condition that, if he does not, he shall place his reasons on record. In addition to this the Secretary may send orders to India such as are now sent by the Secret Committee without consulting the Council at all.

The main obstacle to giving the Council the power of voting upon the measures submitted to it, and controlling their execution, has been the difficulties with which this would surround their appointment. If they actually shared the Government of India they would be responsible Ministers, and as the Secretary could not be called on to answer when the majority overruled him, must have seats in the House of Commons; but the House would never consent to this large influx of salaried officials. It simplifies immensely the relations of the Government with the Legislature to fix the whole of the constitutional responsibility upon one man; but to induce this one man to accept it, he must necessarily be rendered master of the situation; or, in other words, be rendered independent of the Council. The general result is that the Council, as a mere advising body, is in reality a mere shadow, and will, we apprehend, exercise very little influence upon the Government of India. The Secretary, inasmuch as he will alone be held accountable for every step he takes, is not likely to take any which he does not himself plan and approve; and as he is sure to have reasons, good or bad, for everything he does, the task of writing them will not prove very onerous. In any discussion which may arise out of doors, upon any of his acts, he will have the House of Commons to listen to, and the Press to publish his statement of his case, while the Council, so far as we yet know, will be tongue-tied. We cannot, under all the circumstances, conceive of a position more disheartening to a man of energy, ability and honesty, than that which its members will occupy, and for this reason, we fear, few such men will, in the end, be got to fill it. They may debate, resolve, and vote, and the Secretary will be bound to listen, but this is all. Even their unanimity on any point may produce no effect.

There is a more objectionable feature still, in the bill, than the foregoing, and that is the manner in which it totally ignores the claims either of the English, at home or in India, or the Hindoos themselves to a voice in the government of the country, and the disposal of the money raised by taxing them. Of the legal power of the Queen to govern conquered territory in her own name, there is no doubt—as this was broadly laid down in the celebrated case of Campbell *vs.* Hale; but she is "restricted from making laws repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution, or which would be a violation of law as regards her other subjects." We quote the words of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, in reference to an opinion he gave as to the King's right to legislate by proclamation for the Island of Trinidad, after its conquest, and no better authority could be cited on the subject. Whether it is not repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution to raise taxes, large armies and fleets in India, by an order from a Minister in England, to be used in any quarter of the world he may please, seems to us at least worth consideration, because the Indian forces and Indian revenues may be used in hostilities against Russia or any other Asiatic power, without the knowledge or consent of Parliament.

## Republican State Convention.

The officers to be chosen in November next, on a general State ticket, are a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Canal Commissioner, and a State Prison Inspector. On Thursday last the Republican State Committee met at Albany and inaugurated the campaign by designating the 8th of September as the day, and Syracuse as the place, for holding the Nominating Convention of that party. The time is about two weeks earlier than has been customary, a fact which must be understood to imply that much important work is to be done.

It is stated that some difference of opinion existed in the Committee as to the number of delegates of which the Convention should consist, some desiring to return to the old mode of appointing one only for each Assembly District, while others preferred the rule established two years ago, when the Republican Party, as such, was organized, according to which each district has two delegates. Upon this question there was, as we are informed, a very earnest discussion,—and a division very nearly equal. The larger number was finally adopted by a vote of ten to nine, consequently the Convention will consist of 256 instead of 128 members.

From the feeling manifested, not only in the Committee but by the Republican Press, we are bound to suppose that the matter possesses some importance which does not show itself upon the surface. But whether its significance be real or fancied, may well seem questionable to the uninitiated.

The proposal of candidates did not wait for the announcement of the Convention. As our readers are already informed, quite a number of prominent Republicans have been named for Governor, nearly all of whom promptly declined. We shall probably see no new names proposed before the meeting of the Convention. It ought to be easy for the Republicans, out of the material at their command, to select a candidate who would do credit to the office and the State. Whether they will be successful in accomplishing such a result can be known only after the action of the Convention.

As yet the Democratic party has made no formal movement in reference to the Fall canvass. Their Convention will probably meet about the middle of September. As to candidates, but few names have been put forward. That of Judge PARKER, their nominee two years ago, is understood not to have been rubbed off the slate, and the Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN has within a few days been mentioned as an aspirant. Others will doubtless follow. If either of the two gentlemen above named should receive the Democratic nomination, the Republicans cannot safely calculate upon a victory without calling to the field all their available force, to do which an able and acceptable commander will be indispensable.

## Construction of Parties.

The true philosophy of political parties is simple. An Administration in power will, of course, have supporters. If its acts are substantially right the whole country should uphold it, so that there would be, in fact, but one party. Patriotism and good sense require that any Administration which does well should receive general support. Opposition in such a case, from any quarter, would be factious.

But if an Administration should develop a line of policy which a large portion of the people disapprove, then the formation of an opposition party is both proper and necessary. Such an organization will have for its objects, in the first place, to restrain those tendencies and measures which appear wrong; and secondly, to prepare the way for the election of an Administration more in accordance with what is conceived to be the will of the majority.

We should then have but two parties, one to sustain and the other to oppose the Administration. Any attempt to make a permanent political organization on the basis of a platform of measures, must be futile. The circumstances of the country change continually, and each change necessitates a new adjustment of platforms. To be sure, politicians talk of unalterable principles, but these mean simply political truisms, the common property of all, and therefore of no value as party distinctions.

The Democratic Party, it will be said by some, has maintained its individual existence for a long period, while a succession of rival organizations have sprung up and subsided. But this claim is only apparently true. That Party has kept nothing but its very popular name. In all other respects it has changed many times over. The tests which determined the character of its members in JACKSON'S time bore no possible resemblance to those of last Winter, or, we may well predict, to any which will be in use hereafter. Parties, like poets, are born, and not manufactured. They must spring from the requirements of time and circumstances. It is quite futile for theorists to undertake the construction of new parties according to some model or plan which may commend itself to their regard. No such forced and artificial creation can have political vitality, whatever its merits as an abstraction. Statesmanship and politics are essentially and wholly practical. The people care nothing for theories as such. They look at results, and aim at accomplishing tangible effects. For the abstruse, the sentimental, or the distant, they have neither leisure nor inclination. Their energies will act only upon what is manifest, tangible and near at hand. These are considerations which the artificers of new parties are too apt to overlook.

THE ARCTIC MYSTERY.—We publish in another part of the TIMES, this morning, a letter from Mr. PETER FORCE, of Washington, in relation to the supposed discovery of a North-west passage by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. M. DE LA ROQUETTE, the eminent French geographer, who coincides with certain British authorities in the opinion that FRANKLIN did discover a passage, wrote to Colonel ABERT, U. S. A., soliciting his opinion on the subject, but the Colonel, distrusting his own judgment in reference to the matter, requested a reply from Mr. FORCE, whose letter we publish. Additional light on the subject will probably be received before long from MCCLINTOCK'S expedition, which sailed in June, 1857, for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits, and thence through Peel's Sound, or, as a last resource, by Bellot's Strait, down Victoria Channel, the assumed route of FRANKLIN to Simpson's Strait. The ground assumed by Mr. FORCE is that no passage could have been found that way, owing to the ice and land.

## The Cangemi Case—Motion to Amend the Postea.

MICHAEL CANGEMI, who has been tried three times for the murder of EUGENE ANDERSON, and twice convicted, was brought up on Saturday in the Supreme Court to receive sentence of death, pursuant to the verdict rendered on the 19th of last month. The Attorney-General and the District-Attorney, appeared in behalf of the people, and for the prisoner, his counsel, Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN. Justices DAVIES, WRIGHT, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND were on the bench. Mr. BLANKMAN moved in arrest of judgment. His points will be found in our report of the case, under the head of Legal Intelligence. They were substantially that only eleven jurors tried the cause. The *postea* does not, indeed, show this, being in the usual form; but the prisoner's counsel offered to prove that such was the fact, and moved to amend by introducing the stipulation pursuant to which one Juror was withdrawn. It was replied that notice of this motion should have been given, and also that the Supreme Court will not dictate to the Circuit Judge the form in which he shall send up the *postea*. After argument, the Court decided that the application to amend must be made to the Judge who tried the cause at the Circuit. Justices DAVIES, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND then retired, and the Circuit was opened before Judge WRIGHT, he having tried CANGEMI in June. The motion to amend the *postea* being made by Mr. BLANKMAN, and opposed by Mr. MCKEON, an intimation was given by Judge WRIGHT that he could not grant the motion, inasmuch as no exception was taken at the trial. He, however, took till this morning to decide.

It will be understood that the proceeding above referred to, grows out of the remarkable occurrences which took place on CANGEMI'S recent trial. The charge made by the witness, LOUTH, of an attempt to bribe him by the prisoner's counsel, in which attempt he said FREDERICK MULLER, one of the Jury, participated, led to an offer by Mr. ASHMEAD to withdraw MULLER, which offer was assented to by the prosecution upon a stipulation being signed by the prisoner and his counsel that the cause might be tried by eleven jurors with the same effect as if there had been twelve, and that the record should show the full legal number. By this agreement the scandal which might attach from MULLER'S continuance was avoided, and the trial proceeded to its conclusion.

Soon after the trial it was rumored that Messrs. ASHMEAD and BLANKMAN intended to treat the verdict as invalid, and to move for still another trial. This report appears from Saturday's proceedings to have been well founded, and the decision of Judge WRIGHT, to day, will show whether these acute attorneys are successful. However this may be, the endeavor to arrest the judgment on the ground that a juror was withdrawn pursuant to their own stipulation, is a somewhat remarkable professional manœuvre. But it is one which would have caused more astonishment were it not for the singular character of the defence throughout, and the uncommon developments which startled the public when the case was tried in June. We believe it has never been definitely settled how far or how low a lawyer may go in defence of his client and in the enhancement of his own notoriety as a successful practitioner. The views of the profession in regard to this question are determined very much by the personal character of its members; though we believe a large majority of the members of the bar concede that there is a limit which even the sharpest and most unscrupulous cannot transgress without loss of caste.

## A Case for Casuists.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: The *Herald*, which is the only paper I usually take, insists that you are inclined to favor Free-Love because you printed a report of the Rutland meeting. Now, to hear what you have to say to the charge I have been buying the TIMES day after day. You say nothing. Is it or isn't it true that you go in for Rutlandism? Speak up like a man. If you don't, you will do better next time not to print their trash. T.

The subject propounded by Mr. "T." will present itself differently to different minds. The great bulk of readers, on perusing the transactions of the Rutland madcaps, and discovering their pernicious nature and drift, will turn aside sickened and offended; and a wholesome abhorrence of radicalism will be the life-long result. There is another order of minds, to which those of our correspondent and the *Herald* belong, which find nothing offensive or uninviting in the Rutland programme, and who, judging the rest by themselves, fancy that society will be carried away forthwith by what they regard as irresistible seduction. It is a question of taste as well as of conscience. In fulfilling our duty as journalists we could not hesitate as to what was the proper course. Had we imitated the *Herald*, and allowed the Convention to go unreported, or only with such favorable gloss as its participants would be likely to furnish, the importance and value of its proceeding would have been unduly magnified, and its objects, perhaps, have secured an undeserved respect. With the record we have given the public, this error is out of the question. The absurdities, indecencies and profanities of the meeting must forever repel the good, however captivating they may seem to the profligate and the bad. We trust our correspondent is satisfied.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—A sailing-vessel which arrived at New-Orleans on Friday, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 6th inst.

The intelligence imports that the British and French Ministers had succumbed to the forced loan imposed by ZULOAGA, and advised their countrymen to pay it. We can scarcely credit this statement, and are glad to see that the American Minister is not included in it. Mr. FORSYTH is represented, truly, no doubt, as maintaining his attitude of resistance to the exactions of the Mexican Administration. It will be the duty of our own Government to sustain the position he has assumed, and to protect our countrymen from being plundered to uphold for a few days longer a tottering usurpation.

The condition of affairs, public and private, in Mexico, is daily becoming worse, though that would seem impossible. A change of Administration is impending, but there can be no real improvement. The country and its people are too thoroughly demoralized to allow hope of reform or a chance for prosperity. Either help from abroad must come, or the Republic will sink into barbarism.

THE HEAT AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the past ten days, there appears to have been an actual improvement in the state of the public health, as indicated by the reports of the City Inspector. The deaths during the week ending on Saturday were but 442, being a decrease from the week before. This is the more remarkable, as the last week was given up to the celebration of our "great national festival," as Mr. CHOATE calls it, when there are usually many deaths from accidents, and the general hilarity and exposure to the heat are apt to induce the disease incident to the season. The City is perfectly free from any contagious diseases, and by the prudent measures of the Health Officer in sending all yellow-fever ships down to the Lower Bay all danger of a spread of the fever from Quarantine is removed. Vessels are constantly arriving from the infected ports of the West Indies with fever on board, but they are not permitted to lie at the Quarantine ground long enough to create any alarm; and the Staten Islanders, for the first time in many years, appear to be quite content with the condition of affairs about the Hospital yard. At least we hear none of the complaints and threatenings from that quarter to which we have been accustomed.

Some of our merchants are very much excited by the rigid rules adopted by the Health Officer in sending their ships to the Lower Bay, and have threatened to order their vessels to other ports to discharge their cargoes, if he continues to maintain the same degree of strictness in enforcing the Quarantine regulations. But the loss of the possible profits to be derived from landing a few cargoes of sugar and molasses at our wharves will be nothing compared with the positive advantages to the City of keeping it entirely free from even the suspicion of yellow fever. The lessons of 1856 have not been lost upon the Health Officer, and the prudent measures he has adopted in sending all infected ships where there will be no danger of communication with the shore have thus far had the very happiest effects. The action of the River Police has also been most salutary in preventing any infringement of the Quarantine regulations.

RETAINING OTHER PEOPLE'S LETTERS.—The rights and wrongs pertaining to letter correspondence have of late received a good deal of discussion from the Press. Mayor TIEMANN'S well-meant endeavor to break up swindling and prohibited trades by the seizure of correspondence in the Post-Office, appears to have awakened the public to an inquiry into the whole subject; and the question whether the power exercised by the Mayor is a lawful one admits of more than one opinion.

While this is in discussion, a conceded abuse has been detected, which calls for a remedy. We have before us a memorial originating in New-Orleans, and largely signed by leading citizens, which asks Congress to enact a law punishing those who deliberately retain letters of others after having lawfully, by mistake of direction, or otherwise, taken them from the Post-Office. A case is specified in which great vexation and damage accrued to one individual from the habitual reception and retention of his letters by another person of the same initials and similar name. This sort of misconduct, the memorial states, is one for which there is no legal punishment, unless an evil design can be proved; and Congress is very properly requested to supply the omission. It is easy enough to see how one JOHN SMITH may continue knowingly to receive the letters of another JOHN SMITH, and to open and retain them, without its being possible to prove malice. Taking them from the Post-Office may be a mistake, but keeping them from the owner is a crime, and as such should have an adequate penalty.

SUSPENSION OF THE ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—We regret that it has become necessary, for want of funds, to suspend work on the Western Division of the Erie Canal. Contractors must be paid heavy damages, and there will be wholesale waste for years. The gentlemen who annually assemble at Albany to govern the State, think little and know less about the Canals. In the name of economy they squander millions. To save one dollar their habit is to throw away five.

But we hope still to witness the completion of the enlargement. Innumerable have been the obstacles, blunders and steps interposed to defeat that great undertaking. By the wretched policy pursued, the State has lost money profusely; but one important fact has been demonstrated. It is that the Erie Canal constitutes the most valuable public property in the world. No one can doubt this who considers that it has survived the treatment bestowed upon it. Any other public work, with the same kind of care from the State, would long ago have ceased to produce a dollar.

The management of the Canal may be likened to that of a landlord who refused to place a roof upon his house until the rents should sufficiently accumulate to pay the expense. Such an owner is the State. Reckless of continual waste, damage and repairs; blind to the loss of business, and thoughtful only about political patronage, our political men blunder on from year to year. That the Canal is, after all, and in spite of all, productive and profitable, is no fault of theirs, but something which they could not prevent.

THE WOMAN'S OWN HOSPITAL.—The third annual Fair for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will be held early in December. The success of this young Institution, which is, emphatically, a Woman's Hospital, is such as to encourage its friends in further efforts for its permanent establishment. Its funds have been managed with great economy, and, notwithstanding the commercial embarrassments of the past year, it is free from all debt, and has even increased the number of its beds. Not possessing any endowment, however, the funds for its support must be raised year by year; and the proceeds of the proposed Fair will be employed in meeting the current expenses of the Institution. The three-fold object of this Hospital—in furnishing the medical aid of women to their own sex; providing practical instruction for female students, and training nurses—is an object attempted by no other Institution in the country. All donations in money sent to the Treasurer, ROBERT HAYDOCK, Esq., No. 46 Broadway, will be thankfully received and judiciously applied. Contributions suitable for the Fair, either useful and fancy articles, or country products, will be received at the Infirmary, No. 64 Bleecker street, or by Mrs. HENRY BAYLIS, No 86 East Twenty-third-street, or by Mrs. W. H. HUSSEY, No. 235 Thompson-street.

RECKLESS BUILDING—SEVERAL LABORERS INJURED.—On Saturday afternoon a tier of beams in the new building being erected in Fifty first-street, near Seventh-avenue, suddenly gave way, injuring six laborers who were at work on the building. JOHN BRADY had three ribs broken, PATRICK SHERIDAN his left arm fractured, PATRICK HENEGAN his head badly cut, and OWEN LOVELL, NATHAN HERNES and LAWRENCE SMITH were slightly injured. It was considered almost miraculous that none of the men were instantly killed. The injured men were removed to the City Hospital. The building was being erected by Mr. WM. RONK.

## The [illegible] in Missouri.

To the traveler entering Missouri from St. Louis, and traversing that part of the State south of the Missouri River, it presents itself as one of the most beautiful States in all the West. Following either the railroad to Jefferson City, or that already finished to the Pilot Knob Mountain, one enters a picturesque rolling country, with wooded valleys and clear dashing streams—the rivers skirted with immense forest trees, and the view constantly broken with deep dells or vine-topped hills, or broad rich intervals encircled by the luxuriant forest. In a Northerner's eyes, no doubt, it is the more refreshing after an experience of the grand monotony of the scenery of Illinois and Indiana. To hear that a country is a "country of vineyards," gives of itself a most pleasing picture. We cannot dissociate ourselves from the Oriental terms of the Bible, the merriment, the cheerfulness, the song which accompany the gathering of the grapes; the feasting of fat things on the lees, of wines well refined; the blessing of a land of wine and oil. It was not all imagination, as I traveled about among the vine districts of Missouri, that led me to think I beheld more temperate gaiety and cheerfulness than is usually seen in our sober country. At the country-taverns, people drank moderately and socially of the native wine, where formerly they must have poured down whisky violently; and in the houses, common farmers met under their piazzas of an evening for social chat and smoke, and for what was hardly more than a tasting of the sorts of home-made wine.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine is to become one of the most important industrial branches for Missouri—for the whole country, it is of great moment from other collateral considerations.

With reference to the capacity of the State for this branch of culture, Prof. SWALLOW, the State Geologist, is reported to have said that "Missouri contains more good vine-land than all France." The business is now almost entirely in the hands of Germans, a most intelligent and thrifty class of people, who are deriving from it large profits. Some of the vine-land—passed over by the American pioneer for its unfruitfulness—they have bought even at 12½ cents an acre; generally they purchase it of the planters or proprietors for $1 an acre. Even the improved hill-tops, with wood cleared and soil broken, and a good eastern exposure, and sometimes with a planting on it, could be bought for $15 an acre. The German peasant comes in with a small capital of, say $300 or $400, builds his log-house and his wine-cellar, buys his cattle and implements and plants his vineyards—at the same time laying out some of his fields for common crops. For the first three years, he lives on his farm, the sale of his wood and the like. By the fourth year, his vines make a return, and even if the year be a bad one, are certain to pay the wages of his labor. After this, his average yield is at least 300 gallons an acre—worth from $300 to $375. It often reaches 1,000 gallons, or $1,000 to $1,250 in value. One man can work two or three acres easily, and often much more. If he hires labor, wages are from 6s. to $1 a day, or from $12 to $15 a month. Provisions are very cheap, so that the returns from this branch of culture must be among the most profitable of any to be obtained from agricultural industry through the whole country. After innumerable experiments with vines from all vine-growing countries, the Missouri cultivators have settled down on certain native grapes, and from these they have produced some new varieties.

The favorite native grapes are the Catawba, Isabella and Virginia seedling. Of new and old varieties, there are now some fifty in Missouri. The wines made are much lighter than the Ohio wines—one (red) from the Virginia seedling resembling Burgundy, and another (white) being much like a common Rhine-wine. In some portions of the south of Missouri, the culture has fairly changed the face of the country, covering the slaty and barren hill-tops with the beautiful green of vineyards, and giving the air to a new district of old cultivation. One village alone, (Hermann,) with some 12,000 German inhabitants, produced last year 80,000 gallons of wine. There are certain great advantages to Missouri in a German agricultural population, which the people are more and more appreciating.

The German, though not so good a pioneer as the American, is in some respects a better farmer. He is more thorough and thrifty, and he especially has the distinguished German peculiarity of a love of beauty, and, perhaps in consequence, a greater affection for home. You will notice in Missouri the German farm-house nearly always with a certain air of taste about it, which you do not see about the American. Great trees are left standing near it; flowering shrubs are planted in the yards, and vines on the piazza, and flower beds under the windows. It is observed, too, that the German does not so quickly sell, and holds by the old homestead longer—thus forming a more settled class at once among the ever-moving American pioneers—and so presenting a state of society more attractive to the Northern emigrant.

But the great value of the German in Missouri comes from the fact, that from the nature of his favorite occupation, from his habits and from the necessity of the case, he is gradually and surely converting the Slave to a Free State. Vine-growing and Slavery are utterly incompatible. The intelligence, the quick discrimination, the close attention, the patience and thrift and industry, which the successful culture of the vine demands, could never be obtained from forced labor, and hardly even from hired labor. The tendency of the vine-growing business, as well as of the Teutonic habit, is to small independent freeholds. For the planters and large proprietors, it becomes vastly more profitable to cut up their estates into small farms, and to sell it to Germans, than to cultivate the whole under their wasteful system.

Besides the Fact appears—which eventually is to shatter the system of Slavery in all but the Gulf States—that a German laborer, hired at $120 a year, is much more profitable than a negro-man bought for $1,200, where capital is worth from 10 to 18 per cent., and with all the peculiar losses and accidents to which such labor is subject.

From this slow, sure, inevitable influence of Free Labor on Force Labor, Missouri is becoming gradually emancipated. The progress may be slow or rapid, but it is certain as the progress of the seasons. Many difficulties are before the people for the final solution of the question as to the disposal of 90,000 or 100,000 slaves, and the proportion in which all shall bear the indemnities of emancipation. These they must meet and solve themselves, in their own way. But whatever course they take, it is certain that each year, yes, each month, the free Teuton laborer is driving out of the State or bringing over to his own cause, the American slave-owner. He does it unconsciously. He works often "better than he knows"—but he is none the less accomplishing the great object. In the distant future, we believe that Missouri, the land of the vine, the store house of mineral wealth, the country of beautiful hill and dale, skirting the two mightiest rivers of this Northern Continent, with almost every rich production which man desires, will become the leading Free State of the Western Union—a glorious model of the enriching effects of Industry and Freedom.

C. L. B.

## Aid for the Rev. Ralph Hoyt.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

When, through your paper, attention was called to the great misfortune of the Rev. RALPH HOYT, in the destruction of the "Church of the Good Shepherd," a thought struck me that possibly a considerable sum might be realized towards its reconstruction by the sale of a new edition of *Hoyt's Poems*. This book has been for some time out of print, and I am knowing to the fact that a publisher of this City recently had an order for it from England, which it was impossible for him to fill. The fact that five or six editions of these poems were sold, amounting in all to over 70,000 copies of the Parts, is proof that they somehow find a welcome in the hearts of the people, and there is, I think, no doubt that there are thousands who would rejoice in an opportunity to purchase a dollar copy of them, both for the sake of placing the excellent volume in their libraries, and of aiding the worthy and respected author in rebuilding his fallen Church.

Respectfully, C.

## SALVADOR.

### Description of a Journey through the Interior of Salvador.

To Captain Dow—*Dear Sir:* According to my promise I intend devoting a leisure hour or two to a short description of another journey I have made through the interior of Salvador, and which will no doubt prove interesting, as it led through districts seldom traveled by foreigners.

I left Sonsonate on the 6th of February, accompanied by two very agreeable companions. We started in the fashion of the country, with little baggage, each provided with that indispensable article a hammock, and with the fixed determination to trust to chance for food and drink.

The road we followed, as well as most others branching from Sonsonate, led over one of the numerous ridges which, gradually ascending from the suburbs, bring the traveler to one of the mountain passes which bisect the volcanic chain. The ascent was gradual and the view delightful. On our right hand we observed towering in the distance, the volcano of San Salvador, while close to us from Izales, a huge column of black smoke rose into the clear blue sky, succeeded by a low rumbling noise. Then following the Cordillera we had in view at one and the same time the extinct volcanoes of Santa-ana, Naranjo, Tamagasote, San Juan de Dios, and Lagunita, the whole forming a prolonged group gradually lowering until it seemed to sink in the distance. Behind us lay the fertile valley of Sonsonate, stretching away like a carpet, green and tropical, and extending for six leagues to the Pacific. What gives such a charming coloring to this view is the boundary of broken and detached ridges which comptetely hem in the valley on three sides, thus giving a brilliant strength to the verdure in the foreground. A dozen rivers flow through the valley, and a hundred springs rise in the neighborhood, so that every tarea of land can be irrigated, giving to the husbandman a succession of harvests throughout the year.

On each side of the road we observed the fields to be well cultivated and divided by good hedges. The soil alluvial and easily worked.

Half an hour's riding brought us to Nagarzalco, an Indian town containing about 12,000 inhabitants. These Indians are a branch of the Izalcos, and are industrious and good agriculturists. Their lands extend many leagues. They claim, however, to the third wave of the sea. They are a powerfully built set of men, and trustworthy, but very jealous of foreigners; hence it is difficult to purchase their lands.

At Nagarzalco we left the high road and struck off to the right, in order to visit some curiosities in the neighborhood of an Indian village called "Inayuga." Our road became steep and difficult as we ascended, and the ravines on either side were profound. At times we kept along the edges of precipices where a single false step of the mules would have hurled us to destruction. At length we heard the noise of a waterfall, and soon came to the Rio Grande or Sonsonate river, crossing it a few feet above the waterfall. Here we breakfasted, with the music of the waters tingling in our ears and appetites seldom experienced in cities.

The waterfall, as nearly as we could ascertain, fell about 600 feet, but in two falls. The first cataract fell on a ledge of the precipice about 300 feet below, with such force that it seemed dashed into a cloud of spray, and so on it fell to the abyss below, which could not be less than another 300 feet. The falls are magnificent, exceedingly picturesque, and well worth a visit from the passing traveler. Mr. H. descended almost to the foot of the second fall, but at the imminent risk of being precipitated into the yawning gulf.

We left the falls and continued ascending. The road bad, and the lands broken into gullies and deep ravines. Notwithstanding this we passed several small coffee plantations, the trees looking exceedingly green and flourishing, although we were in the height of the dry season.

At 5 P. M. we arrived at Inayuga, where we passed the night. This is a small Indian village, containing about 1,500 inhabitants. The Indians and others are entering extensively into coffee planting.

On the 7th, at daylight, we started for the volcano of Apaneca, having procured a guide, who promised to show us the Laguna Verde and the Lagunita, both old craters, but now lagoons. After scrambling up and down barrancos for about two hours, we came in sight of the Indian town of Apaneca, which is situated just at the foot of the old volcano, and, turning to the right, we soon arrived at its foot. We commenced ascending by a narrow and a steep path. The cone seemed an immense height above us, but our active little mules scrambled up in fine style. About two-thirds of the ascent we came to a little clear stream, which we were told issued from the lagoon, finding its way out of the basin by a subterranean channel. In half an hour more we stood on the edge of the crater, and saw the lagoon a little way beneath us. It is about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and shallow, not having more than a depth of 12 feet in its deepest part. There were cattle cooling themselves up to their necks in the water, farm-houses scattered here and there on the margin, Indian women washing clothes here and there, their clear, ringing laugh reverberating round this elevated and miniature world, and wild ducks disporting themselves, and wheeling in circles round and round—all this situated within the extinct crater of a volcano, and at an elevation of 5,530 feet above the level of the sea. Our first emotions naturally were of wonder at all we saw, but soon our guns were unstrapped, and the excitement of shooting commenced. The wild ducks, who, from all appearance had hitherto led a very quiet life, became thoroughly alarmed, and circled round and round the lagoon, but without attempting to escape over the rim of their little world, and away into the wide expanse without.

Having procured another guide, we left the Laguna Verde and struck down the side of the mountain in search of another old crater, also a lagoon, called the "Lagunita." We shaped our course in a northeasterly direction through scrubby bushes and rocks for about an hour, when we suddenly came upon the little lake. This one is far more beautiful and imposing than the other. It seemed about the same size, but very deep—said to be unfathomable. It is more desolate-looking, and surrounded by lofty trees which cast their shadows some distance over the deep, still water. We saw only two Indian huts. I wandered off by myself, and on approaching the huts saw the only inhabitant, a half-witted Indian, who giggled in a silly manner as I passed.

The stillness was intense, so much so that I plainly distinguished the foot-falls of my companions, and heard their voices on the other side. I also heard the cazotes howling in the forest, another proof that the spot is not much frequented.

As the shades of evening began to fall, we set off on our return, reaching our *posada* at about 6 P. M.

Next day we started for Ahuæhapain, but on crossing the Cordillera we left the main road and descended by a path to the right, in order to see the burning valley called the Infernillos. They are situated about three-quarters of a league from the main road, but so completely hidden that few travellers have had an opportunity of seeing them. We descended until at length we arrived at a small sugar estate, where we left our horses, being obliged to make the rest of the journey on foot, as there is no road—not even a path to the place. After half an hour's climbing we reached the edge of the barranco. Dense sulphurous vapors rose from it, accompanied by a noise resembling the bubbling of boiling cauldrons. A small stream, boiling hot, issued from a crevice near the top of the mountain. This ran smoking and hissing all the way to the foot of the ravine. The ground was calcined, hot and crusted with sulphur on both sides, while from crevices here and there a scorching vapor accompanied by steam, gushed forth. Now and then we came to orifices or vents of a larger size, from whence issued the sounds as of immense cauldrons of boiling water. In the little stream itself, in one of its eddies, we placed some raw eggs. They were soon cooked. The appearance of the valley is most singular, and the subterranean noises really appalling. Following the barranco down to the foot of the hill, we came to a huge orifice from which the steam issued with tremendous force, and with a roar almost deafening. I know of no spot in the Republic better worth a visit from the passing traveller. We picked up pieces of quartz glistening with iron pyrites, and sulphur in handfulls.

Having seen all that was to be seen, we returned to the rancho, mounted and again reached the main road.

We now skirted along the edge of the mountain, but gradually descending towards the valley of Ahuachapa, which appeared in view to the right. It was a beautiful scene. We saw away in the distance the Lake of Ahuachapa glittering like a dish of quicksilver in the midst of surrounding verdure, while a little to the right we observed the church towers and white-washed houses of the city, and beyond, and bounding the valley on the north side, a range of rugged-looking mountains, with here and there a solitary cone piercing into the clouds.

The view was magnificent. Everything in this country is characterized by magnificence and sublimity, and calculated to excite both admiration and wonder. So abrupt are the mountains that we seemed to be looking down perpendicularly upon the tree-tops in the valley, thousands of feet below us.

We arrived at last at the foot of the range, passing on our way another edition of the Infernillos, but upon a minor scale, and upon casting our eyes along the range of mountains we observed several little jets of vapor rising here and there over the tree-tops, so that these subterranean fires or the chemical combinations which cause the combustion must extend over leagues.

We also passed the mud lakes of Ahuachapa, which have been already mentioned by Messrs. **Stephens** and **Squier** in their books, but in my opinion they are inferior in point of attraction to the burning valley.

Close to the last Infernillo, we came upon a sugar estate, and now on both sides of the road we observed coffee, cochineal and sugar estates.

The lands throughout, even on the slopes of the mountains, seemed excellent, having the advantage also of springs of water and streamlets, which might be made to meander at the will of the husbandman. The climate, at the same time, on the high lands, is deliciously cool throughout the year, and, in my opinion, very suitable for Europeans. We experienced no fatigue during our rough walks, so bracing and pure was the air. Wheat is grown extensively on the sides of the mountains.

We arrived at Ahuachapa at 5 P. M., and put up at the house of Dr. **Menendez**, the *curé*, where we were received most kindly.

Our host had figured considerably in the political changes of Central America, and is, by far, the most talented and best-informed native within the five Republics. His features would anywhere attract attention. His restless eye, fine forehead and brows, and determined-looking mouth, sufficiently indicate the man of energy and talent.

The Doctor, during our stay, accompanied us to several cochineal plantations, also to his own coffee estates. He has now planted in these places over 47,000 coffee trees, all of which appear in a flourishing condition. They are planted on the steep side of a mountain, three yards apart each from the other. He has also conveyed water, by means of little shallow ditches, from a spring half way up the mountain, so that he has nothing to fear from the dry months.

The culture of cochineal is also extending. Nothing can be conceived more picturesque in agriculture than the cactus. It is planted in drills, about five or six feet apart, and tended with the greatest care.

It is a treacherous crop, however, and can only be engaged in by men of capital. The breeding the insects, applying them afterwards to the leaf, and the constant care required in protecting the insect when set, also the risk of losing the whole crop from rain or other causes, will always be against a very extensive cultivation of cochineal. One crop saved in three, however, is said to pay previous losses, and remunerate the planter well.

On the other hand, with coffee, there is little risk. The tree lasts many years, and few insects or animals interfere with it, in consequence of the pungent, bitter nature of the sap.

On the 10th, we started from Ahuachapa for Santa Anna, the road passing through the centre of the valley over almost a dead level, for twelve leagues.

Here we find a valley containing millions of acres of magnificent land, with a climate suited for European constitutions, and lands producing every description of produce Northern and Tropical. At Ahuachapa we tasted the first strawberries we had seen in Salvador; we saw apple trees on the mountain, wheat fields also, and in the valleys, cochineal, coffee, &c., &c.

With an enterprising population, good roads, and money, what a paradise on earth might not be created there. And all this within *twenty-two days of New-York!*

From Ahuachapa to Santa Anna we passed through the Indian towns of Atiquisaya and Chalchuapa, the land level on both sides of the road clear up to the mountains. We also observed several small sugar estates in passing. But everything in connection with these establishments is on a miserable scale, from the poverty and laziness of the proprietors. For instance, a landowner possessing such sugar lands amounting to about 3,000 or 4,000 acres, works but about 60 acres. His machinery consists of a set of wooden rollers, worked by oxen. The sap falls into a wooden trough, sunk in the ground, and consequently about 50 per cent. of the saccharine matter is lost or absorbed by the rubbish and bagasse which falls into this primitive tank.

So on until the sugar is made there is one continued waste.

Upon inquiring of a planter upon one occasion where his syrup vats were, he pointed to a hen-house in the patio. On entering I searched for the syrup, but could see no signs of it, until the proprietor picked up a chip, and going to a long trough which I had previously imagined contained nothing but filth and the excrement of fowls, he scraped this abominable scum on one side, when the syrup appeared underneath. On my remonstrating with him on his bad management, he said, "Oh, it is our custom, and it does not hurt the syrup."

It is this sluggish subserviency to custom which hangs like a millstone round their necks, and will be the means of still longer delaying the march of improvement until more foreign element becomes disseminated through the country.

History proves the advantage of a mixture of races, and no nation has been more benefited by this than Great Britain. To Flemish weavers England owes her present high position in the mercantile and manufacturing world, and to the Saxon her superiority in agriculture and the raising of animals. In fact, to each of the component parts of the red current which flows through the veins of the Anglo-Saxon, one or the other of the superior attainments and qualities of the race may be attributed.

Within the extensive valley which I have just described, coffee sufficient for the whole consumption of the United States could be raised, and conveyed to New-York in twenty days from the date of its shipment from Ahuachapa, while at the same time sugar enough for the consumption of all Europe might be raised in the Republic.

At about 5 P. M. we arrived at the city of Santa Anna. This city contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is situated in the centre of the sugar district. The people have lately turned their attention also to coffee planting. I visited, some time ago, several of the plantations, and found the trees looking remarkably well and flourishing.

The estimated amount of coffee trees already planted, has been officially returned as follows, in the department of Santa Anna, viz.: In nurseries, 982,000; set out, 418,630; in crop, 439,980. The actual amount is much greater, however.

At daylight next morning we started from Santa Anna, intending to extend our journey to Metapam and the mines of Olotepeque.

Our road, for about two leagues, led us past a succession of sugar estates. The buildings seemed superior to those we had seen since we left Sonsonate, and there was altogether an air of neatness about the establishments.

Leaving these behind, the country became more barren and broken; old lava streams crossed the road, and the mountains seemed riven by volcanic agency into rude and shapeless masses. There were few ranchos to be seen, and no cultivation of any kind. After a weary ascent over lava, we suddenly came upon one of the wildest views imaginable. For leagues we saw, on all sides, an ocean of rent and broken ridges, like the waves of the sea in appearance, one ridge followed by another, but all broken into jagged masses; some at a distance resembling old castellated ruins, others the heads and bodies of animals. Vegetation there was none, and but one solitary tree appeared to grow in such an unhallowed spot, the Acacia.

At mid-day we arrived at a species of oasis in the desert, called "Texis," a small Indian village of about 500 inhabitants. It was cheering to see plantains and cocoanut trees again after our dreary ride, and still more pleasant the good-natured face of our hostess, who provided us with a very tolerable dinner. This, together with coffee and segars, drove off immediately the last lurking blue devil which followed in our train during our six leagues' ride.

Our siesta over, we started again on our journey, our road passing through a similar country to that we passed in the forenoon. This continued until we arrived at the village of Inajoya, just six leagues from Texis, and situated near the great lake of Metapam. The country still barren, and the few inhabitants we met both idle-looking and vagabondish.

There is no district in Salvador so reputedly bad as this. The people gain their living by fishing and shooting, and are assassins and gamblers. So it is, invariably, where agriculture is not and where the means of living is precarious.

Next morning we passed, about a league from our halting place, the small, rapid stream which is the principal outlet for the accumulated waters of the lake, and which is here spanned by a very pretty bridge, recently erected by a stray Belgian who has here established his home.

The lake is a beautiful silvery sheet, which we observed stretching away into the distance, dotted here and there by prettily wooded little islets.

After passing the bridge we plunged into a dense forest, our path leading over continued fields of lava for about six leagues, when the city of Metapam appeared in sight, and soon we arrived at our posada tired and hungry.

I would recommend all travelers to secure a good Frenchman as a traveling companion. Our companion, Mr. Le F., was the very essence of good humor, and often he kept our spirits up by some droll sally in his broken English. However weary and inclined for our hammocks H. and myself felt, Mr. Le F. showed no symptoms of fatigue, but appeared to regain new energy on the halt, devoting himself to the preparation of sundry nice savory dishes, which he seemed to convert magically out of our slender commissariat.

But of all the enjoyments within reach of the weary traveler, I consider the cigar and hammock after a late dinner the *ne plus ultra.*

Rolling into our hammocks, which are usually slung side by side, we commence a desultory conversation, with greater intervals every moment as the drowsy god gradually overpowers us, until at length there is nothing heard but the deep breathing of sound sleep, uninterrupted until the servants bring coffee about an hour or two before daybreak, when all hands rouse themselves, wash, take a cup of coffee and mount. Some time previously the servants rise, feed and saddle the mules, so that there is no delay. The cavalcade should always be filing out of the posada at grey dawn.

This is the universal routine of Central American traveling, and has its charms and novelties, rendering a journey anything but irksome.

Metapam contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and is a clean, well-built little city. The church is one of the prettiest and most tastefully decorated in the Republic.

Metapam is the dépôt of the mining district. The proprietors of the far-famed iron mines reside there, and if report lies not, the precious metals may be found in the neighborhood, but since the Spanish miners were driven off during the revolution the exact localities remain a mystery.

The surrounding mountains have all the appearance of mining districts, and the very streets are paved with a conglomerate of quartz and sandstone.

We left Metapam on the following day for the mines of Olotepeque, distant about 7 leagues, the road continuing over a barren rocky country, and in some places very steep. Our progress in consequence was very slow, and it was about 11 A. M. before we came to the frontiers of Guatemala, distant only 3 leagues from Metapam.

The boundary is a clear rushing stream called Langiatu. Here we camped for breakfast. My companions dismounted quickly, and spreading their blankets at the foot of a huge tree laid down to rest, while I, according to custom, proceeded to bathe my head and face in the clear pure stream. I had just commenced when my attention was arrested by a shout from Le F., who I observed capering and jumping about in a state of great excitement. He had laid down in an ant's nest, and when I approached him was literally covered with these insects and fleas. His droll excitement was most laughable.

My friends received a lesson which all travelers would do well to avoid. They had encamped in an old camping ground. The Indians and natives generally invariably seek the same spot for their siesta, and not only do they leave vermin, but sundry scraps of victuals which attract every conceivable insect.

Crossing the river, we found ourselves in the Republic of Guatemala, and after a half-hour's riding encountered some slight attempts at cultivation, but the sterility of the soil continued.

A league further on we came to a Llano, on which we observed quantities of quartz imbedded in the soil. We were told by our guide that minerals existed near the sources of the small streams which we were continually crossing, but that no one thought of exploring them. This quartz continued until we arrived at the village of Hermita, which is situated at the foot of the range of mountains on which the mines are situated. Here we were agreeably surprised at meeting the medical man attached to the mines. He was equally pleased at falling in with countrymen, so together we commenced ascending by a small and very precipitous path. The air became much cooler as we advanced, and soon we arrived at a region of oak trees, with a sprinkling of pine trees here and there. As we ascended, however, the oaks disappeared, and we found the whole mountain side covered with pines. We passed the entrances of some old lead mines. These have been abandoned for many years, but are said to be very rich.

What a sight for we dwellers on the plains to behold once more the green feathery foliage of the pines and to hear the sough of the wind through its leaves, and how refreshing to gulp down the fresh cool air and to feel our spirits rising and our energies increasing as the air became more bracing at every step.

At 2 P. M. we had passed the crest and soon came in sight of the mining establishments, the houses white, European like and civilized looking. The view was magnificent, commanding all the neighboring mountains and volcanoes from Izalco to Guatemala. We saw, apparently almost at our feet, towns and villages for leagues round, and here and there ordinary-sized mountains, appearing from our position like small hillocks scarcely elevated above the plain.

The officers of the mines, all English, have brought with them every little article of luxury and comfort. Their houses are scrupulously neat and clean, and they gave us a right good English dinner. They are nearly all from Cornwall, and form a community of as good and noble-hearted a set of fellows as could be found anywhere.

After dinner we were conducted to a bluff, commanding a most enchanting view. The setting sun was casting its last glintz of sunshine on the distant lakes, which shone like burnished gold, and here and there, when the incline was favorable to the rays, it shone on some huge precipice, throwing into relief the most fantastic forms, which seemed buoyed up into the air, and floating over the deep, dark ravines. A rapid change came over the scene in a moment, however. The breeze freshened to a gale, and a heavy cold mist floated down upon us, driving us into the shelter of the mess-room, where we found our friends had prepared some hot punch to keep the cold out.

A few minutes afterwards the table was lengthened, and the miners, tucked out in their holiday best, filed in, and took their seats at the lower end.

There was something very striking in this, reminding us at it did of the old feudal times in England, when the noble and the retainer sat down at the same board, and drank from the same punch-bowl. The officers and guests sat at the upper end, whilst the miners had possession of the lower end.

The miners were all powerful men, with fine, honest, frank faces, and when, at my request, they sang in chorus some old Cornish songs, the time passed pleasantly; but one of the miners, a Welshman, fascinated us completely with a Welsh song. It was an old chant, in Welsh, of many verses; the voice was musical, and only wanted a harp accompaniment to carry us back to the ancient days of old Wales, when the harper occupied a seat of honor, and chanted his wild melodies of love and of the chase. The scene was perfect, and made a lasting impression upon the party.

The mines of Olotepeque are now yielding a rich ore, and, if worked with a larger force, would, I am certain, prove an excellent speculation. They lately belonged to the Nouveau Monde Company, but, I believe, have again reverted to the Central American.

I have procured some specimens of the ore for you. I have just received letters and papers per *Columbus*, so I am obliged to *leave you at the mines* for the present, but may again some leisure day scribble you something more from this out-of-the-way but interesting country. I remain,

Yours, very truly,
H. G. FOOTE.

### Difference of Distances Between New-York and Liverpool and Cowes.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Some month or two since, in a communication to your valuable journal, I ventured to give an opinion as to the exact difference in distance between New-York and the ports of Liverpool and Cowes—*viz.*, 70 or 80 miles. Since then a letter has appeared in the *Herald*, purporting to come from one of the officers connected with the Cunard Company, asserting the distance to be but 30½ miles, and offering to leave it for decision to Captain **Maury**. Being always open to conviction, I determined to take him at his word, and accordingly addressed a letter to that distinguished officer, requesting to have his opinion on the subject, and in reply received the following answer, which I hope, coming, as it does, from such undoubted authority, will at once settle this much-disputed question. Respectfully,

FAIR PLAY.

(COPY)

U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, July 6, 1858.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 2d inst. has been received. In the absence of Capt. **Maury**, I have submitted your note to Professor **Yarnall**, with the following results:

It the vessels "sail" together from Sandy Hook, lat. 40° 28′, lon. 74° 00′ to lat. 41° 00′ north, lon. 66° 00′ W., they will have gone together by **Mercator's** sailing 358.6. Should the *Persia*, then, sail on a great circle to a point 20′ south of Cape Clear, and from thence to Liverpool by the shortest lines round Holyhead, &c., the distance will be about 3,026′. If the *Vanderbilt*, from points of separation, sails on a great circle to a point 20′ south of the Lizards, and thence by shortest lines measured to Cowes, she will have gone about 3,066 miles, or as follows:

| | To Liverpool. | To Cowes. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mercator | 358.6 | 358.6 | |
| Great Circle | 2367.7 | 2544.6 | |
| Measured | 145.0 | 163 0 | |
| Measured | 97 0 | —— | |
| Measured | 58 0 | —— | C. L. |
| | 3026.3 | 30 66 2 | 39′ 9. |

If the vessels sail together to a point in lat. 42° 20′ N., long. 62° 00′ W., then by their respective great circles to the above-mentioned points and thence to their ports, the following are the results:

| | To Liverpool. | To Cowes. |
|---|---|---|
| By Mercator | 549 | 549 |
| Great Circle | 2 174 | 2,352 |
| Measurement | 145 | 161 |
| Measurement | 97 | —— |
| Measurement | 58 | —— |
| Total | 3,023 | 3,062 Di' 39 miles. |

I remain very respectfully, &c.

JNO. JULIUS GUTHRIE, Act. Supt.

## COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

### Hobart College Commencement.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

The Annual Commencement of Hobart Free College, at Geneva, took place last week. On Sunday morning the *Baccalaureate Sermon* was preached in the College Chapel by the Rev. Dr. **Jackson**, President of the College. On Tuesday afternoon the judges reported on the merits of the White Prize Essays, assigning the *first* prize to **Charles D. Vail**, of Jersey City; the *second* to **John H. Post** of Batavia. The successful essays were then read, their subject being "War as a Means of Civilization." The winner of the first prize was a junior—the first instance of a member of this class winning either of these prizes. The other competitors, six in number, were seniors.

The examination for the Greek Prize, instituted by Prof. **Metcalf**, took place on Tuesday afternoon, and Wednesday morning, and the prize was awarded in very complimentary language to Mr. **John T. Wheeler**, of Geneva; subject—"The Septem Contra Hebas," a tragedy of Æschylus. On Wednesday morning the competitors for the White Rhetorical Prize—six in number—delivered their orations in Linden Hall. The prize—a gold medal of the value of $35—was awarded to Mr. **Harvey Baldwin**, Jr., of Syracuse; subject—"The Martyrs of Science." This prize as well as those for the Essays named above (being a gold medal worth $25 and a silver medal worth $10,) was founded by **Horace White**, Esq., of Syracuse.

The Address before the House of Convocation was delivered on Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. J. M. **Clarke**, of Niagara Falls. It was a very thoughtful and able performance, and gave great satisfaction.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. **Littlejohn**, of New-Haven, delivered before the Literary Societies a most masterly Address, on "Public Opinion." Dr. L. enchained the attention of his audience for an hour and a quarter, adding much by this new effort to his already distinguished reputation as a philosophical thinker and an eloquent speaker. I desire very much to see this searching analysis of one of the most subtle potencies of our age in print.

**Park Benjamin**, whose characteristics are well known, at the close of the Address read a Poem before the Societies.

The Commencement took place in Linden Hall on Thursday, July 1, the exercises beginning at 10½ o'clock.

The pieces were well thought out and well written, showing manliness and a correct tone of moral and Christian feeling. The speaking was not quite equal to the composition, yet several of the class distinguished themselves very much by their effective delivery. The exercises were enlivened by the music of a very fine brass band from Syracuse.

At 2½ o'clock the Alumni, Trustees, Faculty and invited guests partook of an excellent dinner at Fremont Hall. The band was situated on an elevated platform at the extreme end of the Hall, and at intervals discoursed delicious music. The substantials of the dinner were followed by a very impressive and significant ceremony—the presentation of a service of plate to the Rev. Dr. **Hale**, the late President of the College, as a parting token of that admiration, reverence and gratitude which is felt towards his person by the Alumni and the friends of the College. The service consisted of a salver, pitcher and two cups, all of massive silver, richly chased and suitably inscribed.

It would be vain to attempt to report the speeches which followed, by Dr. **Jackson**, the President; by Gen. **Stuart**, the Rev. Dr. **Littlejohn**, the Rev. Dr. **Cressy**, H. B. **Staunton**, Esq., the Rev. H. A. **Neely**, the Rev. **Hubbard Winslow** and Bishop **De Lancey**. We can only say, in one word, that we never heard at a Commencement dinner speeches which, taken together, were of so high an order. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in regard to the College, and its future prospects never seemed so bright as they do now. The graduating class were 18 in number, and the probabilities are that the number in College will be largely increased next year.

The dinner was followed by an excursion on the lake, in a steamer chartered for the occasion—an established feature of the Commencements at Geneva. At 6 o'clock P. M. a gay and brilliant party of about 400 set off in high spirits. Music and dancing, and gaiety welling up from young hearts, sped away the hours, and none dreamed of any evil lurking near. But the excursion had a sad close. For when the party, on its return, were within about four miles of Geneva shore, **Joseph A. Clarke**, of Rochester, a young man of about 20 years of age, who had dropped asleep while sitting on the upper deck, lost his balance and fell into the lake. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain. This sad occurrence threw a gloom over the close of an otherwise cloudless and beautiful day. It is the first time that any accident has ever occurred during these excursions.

On one ground particularly does this institution challenge attention and interest—*it is a free College.* It offers a thorough College education, equal to the best that our Eastern Colleges can give—and offers it *without money and without price.* It is open to all denominations of Christians, without distinction—not even excluding Roman Catholics, of whom it has one representative in College now, and has lately graduated another. It has in its classes three sons of Presbyterian divines, and students representing very various shades of religious opinion. While the administration of the College is in the hands of Churchmen, and the Liturgy is used in the Chapel service, the religious convictions of those who are not Episcopalians are thoroughly respected and never interfered with. This experiment of giving a *free education* of the higher character which is now going forward at Hobart College, Geneva, ought to enlist the sympathy and coöperation of all who wish well to the cause of education in our State and country.

### Commencement Exercises at Yale.

The exercises at Yale College during Commencement week will be as follows:

**Sunday**, July 25, afternoon—Baccalaureate sermon.

**Tuesday**, July 27, evening—Concio ad Clerum, by Rev. R. C. Learned, of Canterbury.

**Wednesday**, July 28, morning—Alumni meeting. Oration by President F. A. P. **Barnard**, of the University of Mississippi. Afternoon—Meeting of the Alumni of the Literary Societies, Linonia and Brothers in Unity. Evening—Phi Beta Kappa; Poem by Wm. A. Butler, Esq., of New-York; meetings of the classes of 1838, 1848 and 1855.

**Thursday**, July 29, morning and afternoon—Commencement. Evening—C. S. P. ix. P. V. S.

The Annual Commencement of the Female College at Elmira, N. Y., took place last week. On Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. **Heacock**, of Buffalo, preached the annual sermon. Dr. **Murdock**, of Elmira, delivered an address on Monday. The oration before the Literary Societies was pronounced on Tuesday evening, by Professor **Henry Fowler**, of the University of Rochester, whose topic was "Home," which he discussed with characteristic felicity and power. On Wednesday the regular commencement exercises occurred, and on Thursday evening an address by Rev. T. L. **Cuyler**, of New-York, and a poem by Professor **Kendrick**, of Rochester, closed the performances.

The Elmira Female University has grounds and buildings which cost $80,000. The principal edifice situated on a bold eminence, is a tasteful and imposing structure. Elmira is one of the pleasantest towns in the State, and justly proud of its College, which is designed to confer the highest grade of female education.

The Ohio Female College at Cincinnati held its anniversary on the 1st, and the Degree of Laureate of Arts was conferred upon a graduating class of ten. The second degree, Laureate of Literature, was conferred upon one.

**A Converted Actor.**—According to announcement in the City papers, a sermon was preached at the Baptist Chapel, Harlem, by the Rev. Mr. **Strickland**, lately belonging to the sock and buskin, but who has been converted, baptized, and ordained as a preacher, in connection with the Baptist Church. The congregation was a very numerous one, as might have been expected from the novelty of the circumstance of an actor turned preacher.

The usual exercises over, Mr. **Strickland** took his text as follows:

Numbers 32d ch., 23d verse: "Ye have offended against the Lord, and be sure your sins will find you out."

The preacher commenced by saying, that in the life of man very frequently certain circumstances were impressed on his mind which became ineradicable. Sometimes these impressions were made by the fond teachings of a mother, and sometimes, as in his case, by the denunciations of the sacred volume. The position he then occupied was one that he could not contemplate without fear and trembling, standing as he did before a Christian congregation, in so novel a character. It was true he had been accustomed to face thousands, as an actor on the stage; but here he felt his courage, with which he had been so often sustained on the boards of a theatre, fast dying away, so different was his present from his past position. He would inform his hearers how the words of his text first forced themselves on his mind. It was during his stay in Europe, where he was in connection with a dramatic company. One Sunday evening, himself and a brother actor took a stroll through the little town in which they had been playing, and in the course of their walk they came opposite an antique-looking church, such as can be found only in the old country. The building was black with the mould of ages, and the ivy crept up its walls and encircled its towers. Its pavement was worn away by the tread of innumerable feet, which had entered its sacred precincts for centuries. A venerable man ascended the pulpit, and took for his text the words, "Ye have offended against the Lord, and be sure your sins will find you out." Himself and his companion were convinced of their sins, and thought that the language of the preacher was intended for them. On going home he (Mr. **Strickland**) asked his friend how he liked the sermon. The reply was, "Very well indeed, especially the action of the preacher's right hand;" and he recommended Mr. S. to study the action, especially in the delineation of the character of *Richelieu.* Mr. S. was sorry that his friend treated the subject with so much levity, but he confessed that the impression made by the sermon soon wore away from his own mind. Soon after, a scene of a particular character was wanted for the theatre in which they were engaged, and Mr. S.'s companion being handy with brush, went to the old Church to make a sketch for that purpose. While engaged in taking a sketch under the tower, a great stone from the belfry fell and crushed him to death. Mr. S. went to the spot to see if he could recognize the features of his friend, and as he knelt over the remains he fancied he heard resounding throughout the aisles of the old Church "Ye have offended against the Lord, and be sure your sins will find you out."

The reverend gentleman then went on to speak of another actor—a very clever man, who had no thoughts of religion. His health became bad, and it was apparent that he could not last long. But, ere he finally retired from the stage, it was resolved to give him a farewell benefit. The piece chosen was "Macbeth"—the actor taking the leading character. The piece was successful; but, as the curtain fell, the great actor fainted, and when he was lifted from the stage, blood was seen pouring from his mouth and nose, and he died without giving a thought of God. This also made a deep impression on Mr. S.

After some further remarks in respect to his travels, Mr. S. said it pleased God in his providence to direct his steps to the United States. While here, two ladies called on him with tracts. He did not receive them kindly, as he understood nothing of tracts; but the ladies were so persuasive that he eventually accepted the tracts. From this time he began to think more seriously of religion than he had ever done before; and, at length, at the solicitation of Dr. **Teasdale**, he entered the ministry in the Baptist Church.

The sermon was attentively listened to throughout, and seemed to make a deep impression.

### Exemption Law in Wisconsin.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As you are ever ready to open the columns of your paper to the publication of any matter bearing upon the commercial interests of this City, so long as such publication may be of a character calculated to enlighten the public upon a subject of general interest, I take the liberty of inclosing to you the last Wisconsinism extant, in the form of a law—a *little law*—passed at the last session of the Legislature (so called) of the said State, made public May 31, 1858.

Copy—Chapter 137, entitled

"*An act relating to the exemption of homesteads from forced sale on execution or other final process.*

Owners of homesteads may remove from or sell the same, and such removal or sale shall not render the homestead subject to forced sale on execution hereafter issued in the United States Court, against the owner, except in judgment for foreclosure of mortgages. The homestead to descend to the widow, who shall hold it during widowhood."

I subjoin a few words in explanation of this exemption law. The *original* law allowed a man to hold an indefinite amount of property in value in the form of a homestead, provided said building was *occupied* by the owner as a residence, and the exempt property did not in territory exceed a quarter of an acre in any city, or 40 acres in any town out of the city. This law, in all conscience, was bad enough in its effect, without the one now in question, for, with the original, it ceased to be exempt property on the owner *moving* therefrom or *selling* the same; and to show you the advantage taken of even this law, permit me to cite a decision recently made at Milwaukee, while I was temporarily at that place. A man owning a large store on East Water street of that city, valued at some $30,000, was sued, and the right to hold the said store as exempt property was tried before the Court, and a decision rendered in his favor, from the fact that he occupied a part of the upper stories as a residence.

This new law, however, you will observe, is still more pernicious, and now allows the owner to sell the property, pocket the avails; and if he pleases convert other property into a new homestead, and occupy or sell that, and do the same with the avails, and so on to an indefinite extent; and even further, it allows or delegates virtually the same powers to the widow.

I desire that New-York merchants get posted on this law, and do not hesitate to say that when once advised of the virtual abrogation of all debts on the part of Wisconsin, they will be ready to let her drink freely of the ocium she has thus brought upon herself, and as her merchants present themselves in this market next Fall to purchase goods, meet them with the rebuke they deserve for this last effort of their representatives to screen them from the payment of their just debts. A SUBSCRIBER.

### The Ladies' Union Aid Society.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of June 9, under the column headed "City Items," was an article in relation to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, giving some statistics of its origin, progress, liabilities, &c., but as it contains some errors of fact, at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, held July 2, it was resolved respectfully to request that they may be corrected through your columns.

The Society was organized in 1850, under the auspices and patronage of several ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aided by the Rev. Dr. **Bangs**, the Rev. G. **Lane**, the late Rev. D. **Smith** and others. This Christian design was first projected by the Second Directress, at whose house, by her invitation, the first preliminary meetings were held. A large proportion of the ladies composing the Board of Managers have been engaged in it since its organization.

The Society has erected a building well adapted to its wants, sufficient to accommodate one hundred persons. The family at present numbers about forty. Its indebtedness, instead of $10,000, as stated, is a little upwards of $20,000, on its entire property. Our friends are striving nobly to assist us, and we hope soon to be able to pay off the incumbrance, which will be done if benevolent friends contribute liberally in this good work.

Judging from the past, we have no reason to fear for the future, as through the blessing of Divine Providence the prosperity of the Society has exceeded our most sanguine hopes, and but for the financial embarrassments that have affected all classes of society our present obligations might have been very much reduced. By order of the Board,

M. M. ADAMS, Register.

**Hamilton College.**—The Rev. **Samuel W. Fisher**, D.D., of Cincinnati, was elected President of Hamilton College, Clinton, New-York, on the 6th inst. Dr. **Fisher** is a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1835; was Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, for a number of years, and for the past ten years has been a leading clergyman of his denomination in Cincinnati, and in fact in the northwest. The College is fortunate in securing so able a man as the successor of the Rev. Dr. **North**.

### Movement of Troops Toward Utah.

*Correspondence of the St. Louis Intelligencer.*

Fort Leavenworth, Friday, June 18, 1858.

Left Fort Leavenworth, K. T.:

First Column, March 18, 1858, seven companies, under command of Col. **Hoffman**.

Second Column, May 20, 1858, seven companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. **Monroe**.

Third Column, May 28, 1858, seven companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. **May**.

Fourth Column, May 31, 1858, seven companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. **Morrison**.

Fifth Column, June 5, 1858, seven companies, under command of Col. **Sumner**.

Sixth Column, June 13, 1858, (not gone 12th on account of rain,) under command of Major **Emory**.

Gen. **Harney** and suite, June 14, 1858, (not gone 12th on account of rain.)

The orders of the march are 15 miles a day; 25 days, including two rest days, allowed to Fort Kearney, 300 miles; 25 days to Fort Laramie, 340 miles, and 40 days to Salt Lake City; in all 90 days, 1,240 miles. The first column in 44 days had reached 700 miles, with mules given out and broken down. A snow-storm of four days detaining them then, May 2.

The Second Column, 90 days' march, will be 28th of August, 1858.

The Third Column, 90 days' march, will be 5th of September, 1858.

The Fourth Column, 90 days' march, will be 8th of September, 1858.

The Fifth Column, 90 days' march, will be 13th of September, 1858.

The Sixth Column, 90 days' march, will be 25th of September, 1858.

Without any detention by high water, accidents or unavoidable mishaps, of which more or less will occur in every column, and it will be November, 1858, before all these troops reach Salt Lake City. Worn out and used up, some 6000 men, (including those with Gen. **Johnston**,) all to be fed, clothed and provided for twelve months in provisions, as they cannot return if they had fresh animals, until another season of grass. 4,037 head of beef cattle, 37 cows and 4 bulls, are sent along with the column, to be used on the way. These cost at Fort Leavenworth, bought by the Commissary there, six cents per pound, neat weight, on the hoof, before starting. 1,750 head of horses at $150 a head, purchased and sent along with these troops; and about 5,000 mules at $120 a head; some 600 six-mule wagons at $140 each; harness for each $49; besides some 50 ambulances at $150 each; harness $50 (4 mules,) each.

The immense rains on the 8th, 9th and 10th of June detained the last column of General **Harney** and suite from starting at the time fixed, but would move as soon as possible.

There is nothing left but two small companies of 2d Infantry and a section of **Sherman's** Battery, say 60 men in all, at Fort Leavenworth. It is now a dreary, lonesome place, the last column of cavalry being out in camp some distance, ready to move.

EZEL.

### Kansas Affairs.

*Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.*

Leavenworth, K. T., July 2.—Jack Henderson arrived in town on Thursday morning, and put up at the leading hotel. He was immediately arrested on a bench warrant, issued by Judge **Gardiner**, of the Probate Court. An application was made by his counsel, to Judge **Lecompte**, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was granted, and **Henderson** was released. Then arose the question of whether a Territorial Legislature had the right to confer criminal jurisdiction on a Probate Court. **Dick Rees**, a fire-eating member of the first bogus Legislature, one of the men who aided in the first outrage on the person of the martyr **Phillips**, fitly appeared in behalf of **Henderson**, and Mr. **McCaben** in behalf of the Territory.

After the question had been discussed by counsel, Judge **Lecompte** decided, of course, that the Legislature had no such power.

This decision nullifies our laws for the protection of the ballot box, for it guarantees immunity to every transgressor of them.

The news of this decision spread rapidly, and long and loud curses instantly arose. A meeting was called at the City Hall. It met at 7½ o'clock. Mr. **McCracken**, one of our solid men, was called to the chair. Capt. **Dixon**, also a merchant—he who led the boys on Kickapoo, and captured the cannon there—was addressing the meeting as I entered the hall. He was advocating the expulsion—instant and unceremonious—of both Henderson and Judge Lecompte.

**☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.**—To ascertain the immense superiority of Singer's machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co's *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.**—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

**☞ How to Keep Cool.**

BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.

"Would heaven I could," said Mr. Jones,
"Take off my flesh and sit in my bones
This warm and breathless weather!
A cool sou'wester, steeped in dew,
Ribs, spine and sternum whistling through
And rattling all together."

"I know," I said, a "simpler way
For keeping cool the hottest day,
And one much less abhorrent.
'Refrigerating Suits' you'll find
In Fulton-street, by SMITH designed,
They'll keep you cool, I warrant."

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st. New-York.

**☞ Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas,** &c., may be preserved fresh in SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which have been used for the past four years by thousands, from Maine to Texas, and have proved perfectly successful. Twelve Diplomas, one Medal and two Premiums have been awarded for these Cans, which is good evidence of their superiority over all others.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st.
N. B.—Cans delivered to any part of the City free of expense.

**☞ Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

**☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**☞ Creditors of L. O. Wilson & Co. are** invited to a meeting on MONDAY, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the store of J. W. PAIGE & CO., No. 37 Broadway, to unite upon a course of action that will best promote and protect their mutual interests as creditors.

**☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

## MARRIED

Lewis—Hempsted.—In Litchfield, Conn., at St. Michael's Church, on Wednesday, July 7, by the Rev. J. M. Willey and the Rev. Dr. Lewis, John V. Lewis, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Amelia C., daughter of the late Elisha Hempstead, of Litchfield.

## DIED.

Bogert.—In Brooklyn, at his late residence, No. 330 Fulton-st., on Saturday, July 10, Mr. James Bogert, in the 93d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner Fulton and William sts., this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

Johnson.—At Yorktown, Westchester Co., on Friday, July 9, Mr. John Johnson, aged 68 years.

Dillon.—In this City, on Sunday, July 11, after a short illness, Michael John, only son of Dr. Richard and Maria A. J. Dillon, of this City, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this day at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 67 Rose-street.

Patton.—In Hoboken, on Sabbath afternoon, July 11, Alfred Kennard, son of the Rev. Alfred C. and Elizabeth K. Patton, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from No. 298 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Philadelphia.

Lyon.—At New-Orleans, on Wednesday, June 30, of yellow fever, Capt. William L. Lyon, of Greenwich, Conn.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
OUR STANDARD of silver is............950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is.........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is.....900-1,000 parts pure.
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE
D. C. PEACOCK
Has removed his manufactory ...... 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—
SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 950-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.
DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS,
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID RAIT.

A PERMANENT CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
The proprietor of Dr. WITMER'S Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. The following gentlemen were cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository: Charles M. Holwell, Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for piles, but done no good, and was unable to leave the house for months. Mr. Michael Doran, No. 255 South st., was afflicted with piles for fifteen years, and was in a deplorable condition. Call and see them for yourself, and hundreds of other gentlemen whose names and addresses I will give. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.
Two dozen fine gold English Patent Levers and Swiss Detached Levers, which have been worn will be sold at great bargains, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
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LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY.
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.
For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 266 West-st.

AN ICE PITCHER THAT IS A NICE PITCHER.
There is nothing so good for the heated blood as a cooling draught of water. Nor is there any thing which keeps it cool like a PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER. For sale wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OLD ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES.
Dr. S. B. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve is warranted superior to anything now before the public for the above, and many other diseases. For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and at Druggists'.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SAMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially in the above affections at No. 517 Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Cocoa, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N., in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

NEIL'S PATENT SAFETY STIRRUPS—will positively prevent a horseman from being dragged to death by the foot. They are retailed by some of the best houses in this City. The trade may address JAMES NEIL, No. 672 3d-av., New York.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BOUND FILE OF THE *New-York Times* for 1856, the year of the last Presidential election. Address C., Box No. 152 this Office.

## DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS ! MANTILLAS !! MANTILLAS !!!
LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realised for buying the
RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES
At MERELY NOMINAL PRICES.
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTINE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No. 361 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
W. D. ESTERRE.

**CHARLES STREET & CO.,**
No. 475 BROADWAY.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

C. S. & Co. are now offering the balance of their SUMMER STOCK at a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent. Ladies will find GREAT BARGAINS in
ELEGANT SUMMER SHAWLS.
LACE MANTILLAS, and
SILK and OTHER MANTILLAS, in endless variety.
ALSO.
TRAVELING DUSTERS and RAGLANS, of every style and fabric.
OUR STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS and HEAD-DRESSES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
Is still very complete, and comprises the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES, all of which are offered at prices usually charged.

**BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE**
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.

Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.
BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.
Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.,**
in anticipation of the opening of their NEW STORE
Have decided to close out the balance of their importation of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
comprising a complete assortment of the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES,
many of which have just been received.
Great bargains will be offered.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

**MOURNING GOODS !**
MOURNING GOODS ! !
3 cases fine ENGLISH MUSLINS, 12½ cents, worth 18¾.
3 cases fine FRENCH MUSLINS, 15 cents, worth 25.
300 FLOUNCED ROBES, $2 per Robe, worth $4.
500 HANDSOME BLACK BAREGE ROBES, a great bargain.
Observe !—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

**F. DERBY & COMPANY,**
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No 57 Walker st.
In anticipation of a very large stock of
NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
Have reduced the prices of their Summer Stock for Gentlemen's clothing, which is now large and select.
NO. 2,000 DUCK DRILLINGS.
DRILLING COATS, $5, worth $10.
DRILLING TROWSERS, $4, worth $7.
DRILLING WAISTCOATS, $3, worth $5.
Set apart up stairs from the regular stock, being ready made, and made to order.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
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**EDWARD MAYNARD,**
Wholesale Manufacturer of
SHADE TASSELS,
PICTURE TASSELS,
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TRIMMING CORD,
HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
HORSE NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No 382 Pearl-st., New-York.

**PINEAPPLE DRESS-GOODS**—JONCAN SEERSUCKER; PONGEES Crape Camlets; Shanghae Gauzes; Lutons; TUSSORE, Mandarin, Plaid and Printed Wash Silks; very handsome EMBROIDERED PINEAPPLE GOODS; MADRAS Bandana, Grass Linen Pongee and Pineapple Handkerchiefs. Also, AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS; CHINESE, French and Indian Fans in every variety, from 4 cents to $100 and an extensive assortment of FANCY and CURIOUS articles from the EAST INDIES and CHINA at
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**PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY** should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth, and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

**DAMAGED GOODS.**—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Towels, Crash, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold cheap for cash, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

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A NEW AND INTERESTING BOOK
UPON
PARISIAN MANNERS.
**PARIS WITH PEN AND PENCIL;**
ITS PEOPLE AND LITERATURE, ITS LIFE AND BUSINESS.
By DAVID W. BARTLETT,
Author of "What I saw in London," "Life of Lady Jane Grey," "Life of Joan of Arc," &c., &c., &c.
With 33 Illustrations and Portraits, 315 pp. 12mo. Price $1.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The contents of this volume are the results of two visits to Paris: The first when Louis Napoleon was President of the Republic, and the second when Napoleon III. was Emperor of France. I have sketched people and places and objects as I saw them at both periods, and the reader should bear this in mind.

I have not endeavored to make a handbook to Paris, but have described those places and objects which came more particularly under my notice. I have also thought it best, instead of devoting my whole space to the description of places, or the manners of the people—a subject which has been pretty well exhausted by other writers—to give a few sketches of the great men of Paris and of France; and among them a few of the representative literary men of the past. There is not a general knowledge of French literature and authors, either past or present, among the mass of readers, and Paris and France can only be truly known through French authors and literature.

My object has been to add somewhat to the general reader's knowledge of Paris and the Parisians, of the people and the place, whose social laws are the general guide of the civilized world. Address
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ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

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The second volume is now ready for delivery by
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**NEW MUSIC.**—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tanel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
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## TEACHERS.

**WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE,** who has been at the head of an academy in New-England for the past three years, and who can bring the most satisfactory certificates as to character, scholarship, &c., a situation as teacher of languages—Latin, Greek or French, or Mathematics—to be employed only three hours per day. A location in the City or some large village is desired. Address J. H., box No 165, *Times* Office.

**WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN, ACCOMPLISHED** scholars and experienced teachers, one to have the direction of the classical, the other of the mathematical department, of a first class Academy. A rare chance. Address by letter, or personally, S. J. SEDGWICK, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York.

**A YOUNG MAN OF SEVERAL YEARS'** experience as principal of public schools and academies, and well qualified to teach the mathematics, classics and vocal music, is desirous of making an engagement. Address TUTOR, Box No. 191 *Times* office, stating salary, &c.

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## PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN—
I am waiting for you.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
SECOND WEEK
of the
Popular Young American Couple,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
who have inaugurated a series of those gay and pleasant performances which have won them such affectionate popularity. These young and popular Americans have been received with great enthusiasm in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Edinburg, Dublin, and throughout the Kingdom of England, Ireland and Scotland, and have been honored with the patronage of the Queen and the
ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Asiatic process of ventilation, which has formed so delightful a feature of the Summer Season at this establishment, will be brought into play, and the celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAS
will scatter through the house refreshing breezes, rendering it the most cool and charming place of evening amusement in the City.

The performances on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 12 and 13,
Will commence with the beautiful petite comedy of
IRISH ASSURANCE.
Pat Dunleary, an Irish lad..........Mr. W. J. Florence
Nancy Stokes, a Yankee gal, with the new song of "Johnny was a Shoemaker," composed expressly for her by her husband..........Mrs. W. J. Florence
To be followed by Mr. Florence's adaptation of a farce by Edward Lancaster, called THE MANAGER'S DAUGHTER, now rearranged, and denominated
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, the Young Actress..........Mrs W. J. Florence
Paul Bertin, a French Minstrel Boy, with a French Chansonette..........Mrs. W. J. Florence
Effie Heatherblossom, a Scotch lassie, with song "Coming through the Rye," and a Scotch Heather Dance..........Mrs. W. J. Florence
Corney Gray, an Irish lad, with a Donnybrook Jig..........Mrs. W. J. Florence
Jerusha Joyful Makepeace Lobb, a Yankee gal, with the songs of "My Mary Ann" and "Polly, Won't You Try Me, Oh."...Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mr. Camomile, a tragedian..........Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.
TO-MORROW—Eighth night of
THE FLORENCES.
Great novelties in preparation.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
PROMENADE CONCERTS!

The public is respectfully informed that the long-promised season of
GREAT PROMENADE CONCERTS,
upon a scale of
EXPENSIVE GRANDEUR
Never before attempted here,
Will commence on
MONDAY EVENING, July 12,
Under the conductorship of
Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and MUSARD.
B. ULLMAN..........Sole Lessee and Manager.

The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music have been floored over for this occasion, magnificently decorated with exotics trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., forming the coolest and most magnificent
JARDIN D'ETE
in the world.

The ORCHESTRA engaged under the above named eminent Conductors, has been selected with the greatest care, and comprises over
SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS.

A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal, will be presented, and the
PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY,
during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the
CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL
entertainments ever offered anywhere.
ADMISSION:
To Boxes, Parquette Circle and Promenade......50 cents
To Family Circle......25 cents
Family Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies......$1.
Tickets can be obtained at the Box Office, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and in the evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Tickets 50 cents and no reserved seats.
Orchestra seats......$1 | Private boxes......$5
FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.
Thorough Ventilation, Pure Air, Coolness and Cleanliness.
MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1858,
Grand comedy night, by the best artists in the country. Sheridan's beautiful comedy of
THE RIVALS,
with the following powerful caste:
Mr. BLAKE..........as Sir ANTHONY ABSOLUTE
Mr. BROUGHAM..........as Sir LUCIUS O'TRIGGER
Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH as..........BOB ACRES
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as..........Capt. ABSOLUTE
Mr. CANOLL..........as..........FALKLAND
Mrs. BLAKE..........as..........Mrs MALAPROP
Miss ADA CLIFTON..........as..........JULIA
Miss IDA VERNON..........as..........LYDIA LANGUISH
THE PROMENADE CONCERT
will commence in the
ILLUMINATED GARDEN,
at 7 o'clock and continue till the rise of the curtain, and during the intermission of half an hour after the second piece.

The elegant ladies' saloon attached to this establishment will be thrown open where ices and ice creams of a very superior quality will be served. Also the gentlemen's saloon and smoking room on the south side of the Garden.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8.
TUESDAY—Brougham's COLUMBUS.

**WOOD'S BUILDINGS.**
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD..........Proprietor | S. BLEEKER..Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager......A. H. PURDY
MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.
To be followed by the drama of the
FLOATING BEACON.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**—ADVENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON!—That celebrated and popular artiste WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST, who will appear THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, also, THIS AFTERNOON, in his bizarre, astonishingly-subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His ILLUMINATED MYSTIC TEMPLE, gorgeously set off with all the paraphernalia of this species of *diablerie*, will be brilliantly perfect in all its details. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

**BOWERY THEATRE TO LET**—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

## INSTRUCTION

**NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST** BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

**SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instructions thorough, discipline strict, accommodation superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

**THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**—THE 77th term will commence Sept 13. Instrumental music taught at the Institution. Boarding pupils received into the family of the principal. For circulars or further information, address HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal, No. 197 East Broadway; J. M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.; J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary, No. 11 Rutgers place.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.**—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st. Pupils entering to-day can secure private desks without extra charge, and become practical book-keepers and elegant writers in a short time. Stiffness and trembling removed from every hand. Two $10 seats for book keeping, and one $5 seat for writing, vacant.

**A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN** desires to receive a few pupils to instruct in the above languages; would accept a position in a private family or institute as resident teacher, or would undertake copying and translating; the best reference presented. Address L. V. N., Box No. 155, *Times* office.

**BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE** Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE**—A practical medium for the transaction of all business pertaining to Schools. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

Teachers, proprietors and patrons of Schools, are invited to call or send for a Circular. Parents supplied with School Circulars gratuitously. Several music teachers wanted to go South and West.

## BILLIARDS.

**BILLIARD TABLES.**—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

**HOTEL AT PORT CHESTER**—AN EXCELLENT location, near the dépôt, and doing a first-rate business; a superior frame house, 42x37, barn and stables; lot 85x132; large shade trees, grape vines, &c., and first-rate water. For sale on easy terms, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST EX-**cellent young women; one to cook, wash and iron, is a good plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit, first class laundress; the other housework and waiting, or for laundress. Both are trustworthy, competent and reliable help, highly recommended by their former employer. Can be seen at No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts. Will go any distance in the country.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS** cook (or chambermaid and seamstress) by a most respectable girl, who has seven years' reference from her last employer; is fully experienced and competent in either capacity; will be found a person of the most reliable and steady habits, and an invaluable servant in a gentleman's family. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUN-**try, by two very competent girls with good City references; one as nurse and seamstress, can tend an infant from its birth, or take care of grown children, is a nice hand at children's clothing; the other as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-**man a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

**WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE** young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing, and to take care of children. Can be seen for 3 days, if not engaged. Call first house West 24th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can get the best of City reference in the same street.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPE-**rienced woman, as cook, washer and ironer, understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, pastry, &c.; is willing to go in the country; highest testimonials for character and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE** cook; understands her business in all its branches, including games, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; is of long experience, and has excellent references; can be seen till engaged. Apply at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and has most satisfactory City and Country references; understands her business; distance no object; or will go as lady's maid with a family about to travel. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

**WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY** experienced and most competent and economical Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of confectionery; hotel or first-class boarding-house preferred. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST RE-**spectable girls; one is a good plain cook; most excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good laundress and experienced chambermaid; will be found willing, obliging, competent and trusty. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

**WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT** and highly-respectable English woman, as first-class cook and baker; knows all kinds of French, English, German and Spanish cooking; has the best of reference from her former employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT** girls—one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by two colored girls, one as cook, &c., one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECT-**able and efficient Scotch Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; will be found a girl of neat appearance, and the most obliging disposition; can furnish the most satisfactory references from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND NIECE,** a girl of 16, situations in the City or country, one as nurse and seamstress, to work for a lady and child; is kind in sickness; wages $6. The girl as children's nurse, chambermaid and waitress; wages $4. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A** situation as waiter and to do fine washing and ironing or nurse, in a respectable private family. Can get the best City references. Call for three days at No. 1 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av.

**WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR** country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT,** intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WO-**men—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Are Protestants, and best of City references given. Inquire at No. 12 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av., first floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID** and laundress. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 152 Elizabeth st., third floor, front room.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND** seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman; has the best of City references. Inquire for ANNA, No. 28th 4th av.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION** as chambermaid and fine washing, or laundress alone; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., second floor, front room.

**WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION** to do housework in a small family. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 270 West 17th st., near 9th-av.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-**man, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, with City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE** Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WO-**man, a situation as first class waitress, to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-**maker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT** girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st, near 8th av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE** Scotch girl, for housework. Can be seen for two days at No 270 17th-st., near 9th-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN** a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country references can be produced. Call or address No. 27 Chrystie-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A** Protestant young man; he has got the best of references for the last six years; he is sober, honest and obliging, and is worthy of entire confidence; he has no objection to the country. Leave a note at Mr. ROGERS' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., and it will be promptly attended to. R. JOHNSTON.

**WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION** as porter in a store, or assistant gardener, or anything where he could be useful. He is temperate, and not afraid of work. Apply for three days, at J. LEACH'S book engraving and picture frame store, No. 80 Nassau-st. No liquor dealer need apply.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER** or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

**TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.**—A YOUNG man offers his services as an active traveling companion, to make all necessary arrangements at hotels and on the road, thus saving them from much annoyance and fatigue. The best of references given. Address F. P., Box No. 1,524, New-York Post-Office.

**COACHMAN.**—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with unexceptionable references from his late employer, desires a place, in the City or country, as coachman and groom; will assist in the garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

## MUSICAL.

**WANTED—A GOOD SOPRANO SINGER, FOR A** church in this City. One that reads well with a voice of good compass, power and quality, may direct, with real name and address, to MUSICO, Box No. 1 594, New-York City Post-Office.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED—A SOUTHERN SALESMAN IN A** general hat, cap and straw goods house; one who has a large acquaintance and can command a good trade, may find a desirable situation by addressing Box No. 3,560, New-York Post-Office, immediately.

**WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE PUBLISH-**ing business on a permanent arrangement. Salary the first year small, with an increase each successive year. Address, with references, CAXTON, Box No. 158 *Times* office.

**WANTED—A STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED PRO-**testant woman, who understands plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer; must be of an obliging disposition and good tempered. Apply at the second house north of Gates-av., on Clinton-av., (west side,) Brooklyn.

**BOYS' CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED** by CROSBY & WILLIAMS, No. 486 Broadway.

## INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

**SERVANTS—OF THE FIRST CLASS, IN GREAT** abundance and of several nations, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an intelligence office is conducted on a new plan. Foreign languages spoken. A lady in attendance. German and French help procured.

**FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF** good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

## SPORTING.

**YACHT WANTED**—LARGE OR SMALL, AND pay for same part in cash and part in real estate. Apply immediately to JOHN A. HILLERY, 6 Wall-st.

## BOARDING

**BOARDING.**—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

**BOARDING.**—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

**BOARDING**—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN**—FOR SINGLE GENtlemen, may be had in a private respectable family, situated on Washington-avenue, near the Fulton-av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on Sundays. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

**TO MERCHANTS.**—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A** first-class house, can accommodate two gentlemen and wives, also a few single parties, with furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; beautiful location; convenient to cars and stages; terms moderate. Apply at No. 243 West 32d-st.

**THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF** five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

**DOWN TOWN IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE** house, No. 143 Franklin st., a gentleman can be accommodated with a newly-furnished extensive hall-bedroom, with or without partial board.

**DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR** a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**STRANGERS AND OTHERS DESIRING** furnished rooms, with or without board, can be accomodated at No. 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,**

Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

**BOARD IN THE COUNTRY**—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—A GENTLEMAN, WHOSE residence is beautifully situated upon the shore of the Great South Bay, and commanding a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean, can accommodate a limited number of boarders for the Summer. Fine sea bathing, sailing, &c.; easy of access by Long Island Railroad. For further particulars, apply to D. L. CORNELL, No. 31 John-st., or WM. T. CORNELL & SON, No 228 3d-av.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—A FAMILY OF FOUR or five can be accommodated at Mrs. Ackerman's, Fishkill. Those who can appreciate a large and finely shaded house, mountain air, and generous living, at moderate terms will be suited. Mr. SERVOSS, at Park Bank, will be pleased to give further particulars.

**FAIRFIELD HOUSE.**—THIS HOUSE IS NEW, and situated in the village of Fairfield, Connecticut, and offers as many inducements for comfort and retirement as can be found in any country village, with the advantage of every convenience for fine sea-bathing. It is kept by C. S. BUTTS, formerly of Butts' Hotel, New-York. Terms for board, moderate.

**THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT** BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**SUMMER RETREAT.**—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's Building, New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

**BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER,** by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 50 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

**PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN-**POINT, N. J.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, can now be accommodated at the above house, on application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

**BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY**—Accommodations at some comfortable farm-house, near railroad in Westchester County, or Connecticut, for a gentleman and wife and a gentleman, wife, servant and three children. Either both parties together or separate. Address S. D., Box No. 2,694 Post-Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED**—IN WESTchester County, at or above White Plains, at a farmhouse, for a family—mother, six children and nurse. Good substantial fare, cool sleeping rooms, and pleasant grounds, required at not exorbitant rate. Address W. E. S., Box No 654 Post-Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED**—IN THE neighborhood of Hastings, on the Hudson River Railroad, for a widow lady, in some quiet retired farm house, board not to exceed $7 per week. Address K. J. R., Box No. 4,038 New-York Post-Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC.**—A most delightful Summer retreat; fine bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, &c. Five adults can be accommodated in a private family. For particulars, apply at No. 910 Broadway.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED**—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and wife, six children and two nurses. Three or four rooms will be required. Address Box No. 2,474, Post-Office, stating terms.

**TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY,** N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

**PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR** children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No. 187 Bleecker-st.

## EXCURSIONS.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM,** MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
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| 9 00 A. M. | 11 00 A. M. |
| 10 30 A. M. | 1 30 P. M. |
| 1 00 P. M. | 3 15 P. M. |
| 3 00 P. M. | 4 15 P. M. |
| 4 15 P. M. | 5 15 P. M. |
| 5 15 P. M. | 6 15 P. M. |
| 6 15 P. M. | 7 15 P. M. |

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

**EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N.** J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

**PIC-NIC.**—THE CARLTON-AVENUE METHODIST Episcopal Sabbath School, Brooklyn, will go on their annual pic-nic to Morris' Grove on Tuesday, July 13. Cars of Long Island Railroad leave corner Vanderbilt and Atlantic sts. at 9 A. M. Tickets 50 cents each.

**EXCURSIONS.**—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, WITH HER** tackle, apparel and furniture; 155 feet 6 inches long, 27 feet breadth of beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 340 tons burden, adapted either to freight and passengers or towing. The boat is in good order, well furnished and provided, according to law. Her boiler nearly new, with an engine having a 44-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke, and the boat in all respects in readiness for use. Though slow, her speed being from 10 to 11 miles per hour, she is a strong and an extremely comfortable and economical boat. For further particulars apply to
J. B. CUNNINGHAM, No. 82 Pearl-st.

**$2,000.**—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN HAVing the above-named sum, (or more,) is wanted as partner. Article small, very neat, useful to every one, and is patented. The manufacture is already carried on, so that profits can be "closely" estimated. Address Box No. 687, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

**$1,500.**—JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—In one of the best locations in the City, well furnished, and doing a good business. Rent very moderate. To a person about entering business this is an opportunity rarely offered. For particulars, address PRINTER, Box No. 169, *Times* office.

**A WELL-KNOWN BROADWAY RES-**TAURANT for sale, now doing a business of over $80 per day. For particulars, address RESTAURANT, Box No. 174, *Times* Office.

## RAILROADS

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.**—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:20 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD**—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July train will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

**THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD** Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to..........$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..........5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..........5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and at 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

**MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.**—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

**FLUSHING RAILROAD**—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

**NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS** direct, and *via* St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

**TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY** should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

**FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.**—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Captain L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

**FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND** RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON.**—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Captain G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## FOR THE EAST.

**PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.**—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including Stateroom, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

**NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.**—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

**FARE REDUCED TO FIFTY CENTS** from New-York to New Haven, by steamer ELM CITY, every day, at 3 P. M.; by steamer TRAVELER, every night, at 11. No charge for Berths.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL** Society will hold a special meeting at their room, No. 2 Clinton Hall, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 12, at 8 o'clock. JOAN GROSHON, President.
GEO. H. HANSELL, Recording Secretary.

## FOR EUROPE.

**STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. New-York to Galway, Ireland.

The splendid steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
will positively leave New-York for Galway, on FRIDAY, July 23, from Pier No. 37, North River. Her accommodations are of the first-class.

Passengers will be taken from New-York, through to any part of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage to Galway: First class, $90; second class, $50; third class, $30.

Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.

Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin.

For passage freight, and further particulars apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE** of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

| New-York for Southampton and Havre. | From Havre and Southampton for New-York. |
|---|---|
| NORTH STAR Sat., July 31 | WEDNESDAY......Aug. 18 |
| VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14 | WEDNESDAY......Sept. 1 |

| From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Havre and Southampton for New York. |
|---|---|---|
| NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7 | Aug. 7. | Sept. 8. |
| ARIEL..........Sept. 4 | Oct. 2. | Oct. 6. |

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED** through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

## STEAMBOATS.

**LAKE GEORGE.**
The new and beautiful steamer
MINNEHAHA,
Capt. JAMES GALE,
will commence her regular trips on June 1, from
CALDWELL TO TICONDEROGA,
connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.
THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
open for the reception of guests May 15.
DANIEL GALE.

**THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED** LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:
Time Table for the LONG BRANCH:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE OCEAN PORT. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, July 10..4½ P. M. | Saturday, July 10..6 A. M. |
| Monday, July 12..2½ P. M. | Monday, July 12..7 A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 13..3½ P. M. | Tuesday, July 13..7 A. M. |
| Wed'day, July 14..3½ P. M. | Wed'day, July 14..7 A. M. |
| Thursday, July 15..4½ P. M. | Thursday, July 15..7 A. M. |
| Friday, July 16..5 P. M. | Friday, July 16..7 A. M. |

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.
Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat. Also, Stages to all parts of the country.

**FOR SHREWSBURY LONG BRANCH, HIGH-**LANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. FOOT ROBINSON-STREET. | LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, July 10. 3 P. M. | Saturday July 10, 6½ P. M. |
| Sunday, July 11, 7½ A. M. | Sunday, July 11, 2½ P. M. |
| Sunday, July 11. 6 P. M. | Monday, July 12, 6 A. M. |
| Monday, July 12. 3 P. M. | Tuesday, July 13, 6½ A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 13, 4 P. M. | Wednes'y, July 14, 6½ A. M. |
| Wednesday, July 14, 4 P. M. | Thursday July 15, 6½ A. M. |

Fare 25 cents
The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

**THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED** LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. For Highlands Ocean House and Red Bank. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Monday, July 12..7½ A. M. | Monday, July 12...3 P. M. |
| Tuesday, July 13..8 A. M. | Tuesday July 13...3½ P. M. |
| Wedn'day July 14. 8 A. M. | W'd'day, July 14..4 P. M. |
| Thursday, July 15. 7 A. M. | Thursday, July 15.11 P. M. |

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

**THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD,** leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

| Arriving at | Returning next morning, leaves |
|---|---|
| Bayles' Dock......5:00 P. M. | Glen Wood......6:30 A. M. |
| Great Neck......5:15 P. M. | Glen Cove......7:00 A. M. |
| Sands' Point......5:40 P. M. | Sands' Point......7:25 A. M. |
| Glen Cove......6:00 P. M. | Great Neck......7:45 A. M. |
| Glen Wood......6:50 P. M. | Bayles' Dock......8:00 A. M. |
| | Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M. |

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

**OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOP-**OLY.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY—FARE FIFTY CENTS—Breakfast and Dinner on board—Landing at Caldwell's, Westpoint, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.—The new and splendid steamer TAMINEND, Capt. E. B. WELLS, will leave Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in ample time for trains for Saratoga and the West; also connecting with stages at Catskill for the Mountain House. Returning, will leave Albany for New-York, landing at the above places, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A. M. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. T. STANLEY, at the office, foot of Robinson-st., New-York.

**OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN** RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

**FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAM-**ILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

**ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.**—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

**STATEN ISLAND FERRY.**—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.**—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY**—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

## STATIONERY.

**FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.**
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

**SLOTE & JANES,**
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

**AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.** Cream-laid letter, note and cap papers. Every article of stationery of the very best kind manufactured. Law blanks. Rogers' knives, gold pens, &c., &c.
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

**WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES,** latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-SEATED** rockaway carriage, in good order, and very little worn; just the thing for a family. Price $250. Apply to S. ARCHER, Dobb's Ferry; or to I. H. ARCHER, No. 525 Water-st., New-York.

## TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

THREE LOFTS and BASEMENT of the building NO. 343 BROADWAY, formerly occupied by the subscribers as a Skirt Manufactory. Inquire of DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house. fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 55th st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY TO take the advertiser's first-class unfurnished house; pleasantly located near Madison-av.; and board himself and wife. To a desirable party a liberal arrangement would be made. Reference given and required. Address BARTON, *Times* Office, Box No. 143.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE four-story brick house, in a genteel neighborhood in Brooklyn; cost, three years ago, $7 500; will be sold for $6,500; incumbrance $4.200; lot 25x100, house 25x42; would be exchanged for vacant lots, a small place in the country, Western land, or boots and shoes, or would be let very cheap for the balance of the year.

A. S. WHEELER, No. 259 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR TWO-STORY AND basement houses in Fleet-st., Brooklyn, 200 feet from [illegible] cars, and 15 minutes' walk from the ferries; [illegible] are first class, and completed in the very [illegible]. Price $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire on the [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—A THREE-STORY BRICK [illegible] in Brooklyn, near the Ferry, in a good neighborhood, for a small place in the country, or merchandise; difference, if any, in cash. Price, $4,500; mortgage [illegible]. Also, a lot on Court-st., free and clear; price, $1,200. Apply to JOHN A. HILLERY, 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—THE DESIrable 3-story and basement dwelling, situated at No. 11 Union-place, Bloomfield st, containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL, GENTEEL house in the northwestern part of the City, convenient to 40th-st. and 8th-av. Address Box No. 2,643 Post-Office, stating rent and full particulars.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c, The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence, with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out-buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the dépôt, where nine trains pass up and down from New-York daily. Apply to No. 85 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post-Office Box No. 102, Stamford.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN. TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from dépôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME double two-story cottage, modern built, nearly new and in complete order; located on one of the most commanding sites in Orange. Excellent water, abundance of fruit and berries. Within six minutes' walk of the dépôt or 150 yards of the stage route. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24, New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River at Scarborough, near Sing Sing five minutes' walk from the dépôt; ten acres of land highly improved, house 40 feet square, all modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLET McCORD, No 43 Murray-st., New-York or of the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, No. 29 Greve st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., suited to a genteel family. The grounds (about two acres) are covered with a great variety of fruit and shade trees, and it is the most desirable place in the village. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat, situated on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, located on high ground, and perfectly healthy. Will exchange for a good farm or first-class City property. Address NEWTON, Box No. 146, *Times* office.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE RAILroad dépôt, two neat two-story and basement dwellings, and gardens. Will be rented cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED, large cottage on the East River, at Ravenswood, with barn, 2 acres land, and fine vegetable garden and fruit. Location unsurpassed; rent low. For particulars, call at No. 45 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN ORANGE, N. J., containing 10 rooms, with stable and one acre of land, all in fine order; price $5,000. Apply to L. S HASBELL, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange. N. J.

[illegible] MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT [illegible] house, containing seven rooms, within [illegible] walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. [illegible] J. R. URDER, No. 164 West Broadway.

## FARMS FOR SALE

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris township, Morris county, New Jersey, three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt at Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements, situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables.

Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered.

Likewise, a farm of 140 acres of land, with house and barn, 1½ miles from the Village, on the road leading from Green Village to long Hill, well calculated for a dairy farm.

The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known, by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq. No. 133 Nassau-st.

FARM OF 23 ACRES FOR SALE OR exchange for New-York City property; is within 12 miles of this City, and 500 yards of railroad dépôt. Apply to JAS. F. BRUSH, No 46 Delancey-st.

## FURNITURE

FURNITURE AND PIANO FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH—The following rich pieces of rosewood furniture: Parlor suite, 7 pieces, maroon and crimson silk; 1 superb French double etagere, 8 feet high and 7 feet wide, plate-glass front, &c., very rich; 1 extra fine rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, City-made; a very elegant solid rosewood centre table, and a few other parlor pieces, pier glasses, &c. Apply at owner's residence, No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., after 7 o'clock A. M. till 6 P. M., for two days. Packing facilities afforded if required. Must be sold.

NOTICE.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, ABOUT leaving for Germany, offers at a sacrifice at private sale, for a few days, all his elegant furniture, paintings, &c., including three beautiful parlor suites, with solid rosewood frames, in rich brocatel, silk plush and hair cloth; a fine piano-forte, stool and cover, pier mirrors, marble top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedsteads and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS—SOMETHING entirely new, with sides. Black walnut cottage bedsteads, new and beautiful styles, unsurpassed in this City; prices $4 and upwards. Folding cribs, &c., mattresses of all kinds, and of the best quality, made to order and for sale low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

## FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.

Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50 000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No 6, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

FOR SALE—$160,000 MICHIGAN STATE SIX per cent Coupon Bonds, 29 years to run, interest payable in New York in January and July.

The debt of Michigan is but $2,300,000, and by the Constitution cannot be increased. The resources of the State are large and are always ample to meet the interest on the public debt. The State owns 7,600,000 acres of public domain, comprising valuable timber, farming, pine and mineral lands, all of which are pledged for the redemption of the public debt. For price of bonds and any further particulars, inquire of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No 50 Exchange-place, New York.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements.

GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee,
No. 40 Broad-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

A MEETING OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and the stockholders of the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company will be held at the office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock M.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No 40 Exchange-place.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

McDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS, NOW due on Bonds issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HUNDRED SHARES OF the Aurora Gold and Silver Company's Stock, hypothecated. Apply to ROBERT PATON, No 74 Broadway.

## BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 SIXTH AVENUE, COR. WAVERLEY-PLACE,
July Interest for 1858.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars entitled thereto at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable at the bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst. The bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS T LUQUEER, President.

WASHN. R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice Presidents.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 516 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO 96 WARREN, NEAR GREENWICH-STREET.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent on amounts from $1 to $500. All deposits made on or before the 10th, will commence interest from the first.

M D VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—THE Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the last six and three months, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

## PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

## DIVIDENDS.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $500,000 00 |
| Surplus | $251 858 52 |

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Fifty per cent to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending July 1, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of August to Policy Holders for the amounts for which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day 6 per cent interest will be paid upon the Scrip issued in 1857.

The Directors have also declared a Dividend to the Stockholders, of 6 per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 8 1858.

This Company continues the business of Insurance on terms as favorable as those of other solvent institutions.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 176 Atlantic st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

G. DUNNING, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.

The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of Jul instant. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
July 1, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall st., corner of William, (Bank of New-York Building.)—Capital $200,000. The Board of Directors of this Company has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, at dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.

JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. J BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA R. R. Co.,
No. 46 Exchange Place, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand.

THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—JULY 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

## LOST AND FOUND.

SEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1858.

LOST, BY THE RUNNER OF THIS BANK, A WALLET containing the following Notes, payable this day:

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| Note of John Mayer, indorsed by E. J. Sause, payable at the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, for | $235 25 |
| Note of John Beale & Co., indorsed by Wetherald & Young payable at the Mercantile Bank, New-York, certified "good." | $1 019 25 |
| Note of Eugene Ferris, indorsed Edward Wirths, payable at the Importers' and Traders' Bank, certified "good" | $189 |
| Note of D. H. Gray, indorsed Draper & Davlin, payable at the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn | $1 062 61 |
| Note of John H Johnson indorsed Wm. Halsey & Co., payable at the Park Bank, certified "good." | $200 60 |
| Note of Wells & Provost, indorsed Sparkman & Truslow, payable at the Tradesmen's Bank, certified "good," for | $466 58 |
| Note of Phelps, Ormstee & Jordan, indorsed J. Van Wart & Co., payable at the Mercantile Bank, certified "good," for | $2,308 93 |

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, and the finder will be liberally rewarded upon delivering the same at the bank.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

LOST—A NOTE, NO. 351, dated JUNE 8, 1858, FOR $1.264 22, drawn by H B. Cromwell & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them and by myself. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to C. H. DELAMATER, foot of West 13th-st., North River.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $4,746 52, DRAWN BY J. K. & E. B. Place to their own order and indorsed by them, payable four months from June 29. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the same, as it will not be paid.

## INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.

ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIRECTORS:

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| Geo. S. Doughty, | Geo. H. Lewis, | S. H. Provost, |
| M. O. Roberts, | P. E. Birckhead, | J. A. H Hasbrouck, |
| Oliver M. Pettit, | F. Blackburne, | Robert P King, |
| Wm. Remsen, | Edw. K. Collins, | John A. Godfrey, |
| Isaac Bronson, | John B. Murray, | J. J Salomon, |
| E. K. Olcott, | Jas. W. Elwell, | Francis Randall, |
| | Chas. P. Hayes. | |

GEORGE S DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

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| HUGH LAING, | NOAH S. HUNT, |
| EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, | THOMAS SMULL, |
| CHAS. R. SWORDS, | J. H. RANSOM, |
| JOHN PENFOLD, | GEO. A. TOWNSEND, |
| JOHN COMPTON, | DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, |
| D. HENRY HAIGHT, | U. J. SMITH, |
| JOSEPH LAWRENCE, | ALFRED WILLIS, |
| LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, | SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, |
| SILAS BRONSON, | ALVE. E. LAING, |
| A. R. ENO, | ROBERT M. BRUCE, |
| JOHN WATSON, | J. S. BOYD, |
| JOSEPH W. CORLIES, | A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, |
| SAMUEL WILLETTS, | LAWRENCE TURNURE, |
| S. T. NICOLL, | HENRY S. LEVERICH, |
| GEO. GRISWOLD, JR. | J. H. HOLCOMB. |

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE.—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 12, at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder for cash, the entire costly and fashionable Furniture contained in dwelling No 86 West 11th-st., consisting of parlors, dining-room, library, chamber and basement and will be found equal to any sale of household furniture this season. A deposit will be required of purchasers, as the goods must be removed immediately. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock. Tapestry carpets, elegant carved oak extension table, marble-top buffet, dining room chairs, tea service, salvers, spoons, forks, casters, fruit-baskets, rich crystal cut glass, ruby, &c.; pearl and ivory cutlery, elegant decorated dinner and tea sets, with a large variety of rich china of all kinds, chandeliers, &c. Parlors—Three splendid ormolu chandeliers elegant 7-octave rosewood piano forte, used but four months, with rich cover and stool; two magnificent full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, rich carving, covered in satin brocade; two splendid carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops mirror doors and back; heavy embroidered silk and lace curtains, shades, lounges with reclining chairs to match; superb carpets, rugs, solid rosewood reception chairs in medallion; costly rosewood secretary-bookcase, Italian marble top, with a large lot of splendid bedroom furniture.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE made by G. W. BROWN to HENRY HARMAN, I will expose for sale, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, seven road wagons, four sets of harness, the well known trotting horse *Tom Thumb*, the fast pacing horse *Jim*, and a sorrel mare; also two iron safes, lot of clothing lot of jewelry, three desks, horse blankets, furniture, &c.

JOHN SHIELDS, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. Only $4,000 in cash required; the balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS China, Britannia and fancy goods, TUESDAY, July 13, at 10 o'clock at No. 284 Pearl-st. Catalogue sale of a choice stock best ware, sold in lots to suit retailers and country buyers. No postponement and sale positive.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 15th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858.

STEPHEN WEART.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
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SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 18, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

ASK YOUR GROCER

For the What-Cheer Yeast Cakes, and you will be sure to get those that are made of pure hops, and not a particle of saleratus or other deleterious drugs. With these Yeast Cakes, you can have in any season, however hot, sweet and wholesome bread, and whiter than if common yeast is used; they are cheap as yeast and always ready and reliable. After trial of one dozen you will be sure to buy a gross box for economy. For sale by all the principal Grocers, and to the trade by S. W SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers No. 200 Chambers st; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11 cents
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents,
Smoked Beef from 10¾ to 11 cents,
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10¾ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

## MEDICAL.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.

Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. B. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 4?3 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "*Certificats d'Etudes*" from the following eminent Professors in Paris, (where he resided several years,) *and which are to be seen by every one*; viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; also at No 10 Astor House and No. 167 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

## MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

DR. R. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE STREET adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to DR. C., when the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the only graduate of that institution practicing in the above speciality in this City. As a proof of qualification, see his diploma in his office. Hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

## DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continous gums and rubber, bare, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention.

DR S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain. Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.

W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of OWEN & BELLOWS, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated, New-York, May 29, 1858.

SAMUEL B. WATERS, JOSIAH BLACKWELL, Administrators.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL G. BIRCH, late of Camberwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated—New-York, March 13, 1858.

mh15-law6mM* DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS—PRICES: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; Special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 36 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out 25 cents per hour.

E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 22.

Cut this out.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.

JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. B. SMEDES,
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., in New-York.

ALEX DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS,
EDWIN J. FOSTER,
NEW YORK, July 1, 1858. GEORGE W. BANCKER.

THE FIRM OF ELI MYGATT, JR., & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE MYGATT retiring therefrom.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.
GEORGE MYGATT,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN INGRAHAM.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.,
JOHN INGRAHAM,
WILLIAM E. MATHEWS,
HEMAN CHAPIN, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. THOMAS HOWARD.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of WILLIAM BARTON & CO., as manufacturers and importers of Sheffield cutlery and hardware, will hereafter be continued under the style of BARTON & SCOTT, No. 18 Cliff-st.

WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858. JOHN H. SCOTT.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. S. S BACHMAN as partner in my business. The firm from this day will be J. GARSON & CO.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1858. J. GARSON.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion st, between Prince and Spring sts, in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

## IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and one as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

### Police Intelligence.

DRESSING OUT OF SEASON.—About 2 A. M., on Saturday, as officer Undertiller, of the Second Ward, was passing through Fulton-street, he saw an individual leaning against an awning post quietly smoking a cigar. He noticed the individual had on a summer hat of a queer pattern and lightness, and that his entire costume was airy and in proper keeping with the season. An hour afterwards he noticed the same hat moving along with some body under it; but the external costume had undergone a singular metamorphosis. The light and genteel Summer apparel remained, but over them were worn two heavy overcoats. As no satisfactory explanation could be given for this singular addition to his wardrobe, the officer took the fellow in his keeping. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE and committed to answer.

DESPERATE BURGLAR.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, James Tilley discovered a person in his room, No. 309 Broadway, who immediately left on his presence being discovered, taking with him a gold watch of Mr. Tilley's, worth $150, and his portemonnaie, containing nearly $20. He pursued the thief into the street. Private Watchman Dunn attempted to arrest the fugitive, but the latter quickly turned and knocked him down. Officer Ellis, of the Third Ward, suddenly made his appearance, and hit the fellow a sharp rap over the head with his locust, after which he arrested him without trouble. He was locked up yesterday afternoon in the Tombs for trial.

CAPTURE OF A NOTED BURGLAR.—Patrick McCullon, who keeps a grocery-store at No. 646 Second-avenue, heard some one rummaging among the boxes and barrels in his store about 1 o'clock Saturday morning. To gratify his curiosity, he concluded to search the place, and finally found a person secreted behind two barrels of flour. The fellow had $15 in silver which he had stolen from the money-drawer rolled up in the legs of his pantaloons. On being taken to the Station house, he was recognized as the noted Harvey Quinlon, who has but recently completed an apprenticeship at shoe-making in Sing Sing. A bottle of chloroform was found in his possession, and a quantity of burglar's tools. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for examination.

ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Christian Suhroff, a German laborer, came home Saturday evening intoxicated, and commenced abusing his wife. Becoming greatly enraged, he seized a large knife, and attempted to take her life, but her loud shrieks and the speedy arrival of some neighbors prevented his accomplishing his purpose. He stabbed her in several places, and the wounds will undoubtedly prove fatal. As soon as he was pulled away from his wife, he stabbed himself in three places, but none of the wounds are considered dangerous. A physician was called, who dressed the wounds, and yesterday Suhroff was committed to Essex Market Prison, to await the result of his wife's injuries.

PRACTICING HIS PROFESSION.—At 2 A. M, on Saturday, Mr. George Greggory, residing at the corner of Eighty-first-street and Second avenue, was awakend by hearing footsteps in his house. Jumping out of bed, he attempted to arrest the intruder, but the fellow managed to reach the street first. He had not run far from the house before Officer Lowry, of the Nineteenth Ward, seized him. A full kit of professional tools was found in his possession. He was taken before Justice BROWNELL, and committed to answer. He gave his name as Alexander Andersen, but the police recognize in him the person of an old practitioner in picks and jimmies.

RULING PASSION STRONG.—James Davis, a youth 18 years of age, who has already spent two terms on Blackwell's Island for undue familiarity with other people's purses, was arrested on Saturday morning for a repetition of the offence—the victim in the present instance being Ferdinand Dunlieth, the scene Bowery Theatre, and time Friday evening. Officer Holmes, of the Tenth Ward, knew the culprit from the description given of him, and seeing him in the street took charge of him. Justice STEERS committed him for examination.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday evening, John Rice and Charles Mallory, from drinking rum and talking politics, got to fighting. Mallory at length seized an axe, and struck his opponent, injuring him seriously. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and Mallory locked up. The affair occurred in Hammond, near Greenwich-street.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—William Long, of Brooklyn, was yesterday committed by Justice OSBORNE to answer a charge of perjury preferred by officer Prestin of the Tenth Ward Brooklyn Police. The perjury is alleged to have been committed in a recent examination before the Police Commissioners.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Michael Machem, who has been missing for several days from his late residence, No. 278 East Thirteenth street, was found yesterday afternoon in the dock foot of Fortieth-street, East River. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

### Fires.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM IN FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—At 3 A. M., on Saturday, as officers SLOTT and LINENDALL, of the Twenty-second Ward, were passing through Forty-first street near Ninth-avenue, they discovered a light in the cabinet shop of JOHN ODNEE, No. 163 West Fort-first-street. They immediately burst open the door, when they discovered a box full of charcoal burning, around which was piled a quantity of shavings and furniture. The furniture had just begun to ignite, but with a few pails of water the flames were extinguished. The property was fully insured, but the motive for firing the place and the party who did it are not known. The Fire Marshal has been notified and will make an investigation.

IN CHERRY-STREET.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a slight fire occurred in the blacksmith's ship of DAYLOR & MCDONALD, rear of No. 220 Cherry-street. The fire was speedily extinguished—damage trifling.

### Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Mrs. ELIZA REA, an Irish woman, 43 years of age, was found on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, dead in her room in the basement of the American Exchange in Wall-street. Coroner PERRY held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the medical evidence showed that death was caused by cyanuret of potassium. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide. The deceased was the wife of a bartender.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—The *Freeman's Journal* of this week alludes to the Cathedral as follows:

"The contracts for grading and clearing the ground for the erection of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick, on Fifth-avenue, were given out a week or two since. The time for laying the corner-stone is finally fixed for Aug. 15,

The cost of the building above ground is not expected to fall short of three quarters of a million. Its dimensions will present a front of 140 feet, and a depth of 325 feet. Its location is on the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, fronting on Fifth-avenue, and reaching back to where the line of Madison-avenue will run when that street is laid out at its upper end. The position is one of the most commanding and admirable on the whole island.

The land on which the cathedral will stand comprises an area of 200 feet front by 400 feet deep. The foundation will rest upon the rock surface, which is slightly raised above the avenue, the building occupying the centre of the lot, and inclosed on Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets by a low wall with a walk and parterre, to accommodate processions, &c. The front of the edifice will be approached by steps from the Fifth-avenue, on which there will be three great entrances. It will be, as usual with Gothic cathedrals, cruciform, and with transept and rear entrances, so that its ventilation may be all that could be desired. The main elevation on Fifth avenue will comprise a fine gable, 150 feet high, with rose window. On the south corner (front) a tower of nearly equal bulk, octagon, and about two-thirds the height of the spire, gives the whole front great breadth and massiveness, whilst their lofty dimensions will present something like the true scope which is required for the aims of this style of architecture. The side elevations present splendid ranges of windows and buttresses, pinnacled and finely decorated, the ornamented transept gables, with their windows, entrances, niches, &c, enriching and relieving the great length of the side walls.

The interior will be entered by a porch 80 feet to the crown of its arch, enriched with columns, tracery, &c. The interior will be 120 feet high in the clear, inside, and comprise a nave, two side aisles, the transept, (or wings of the cross,) 176 feet, and the sanctuary for the great altar at the upper end. The roof, raised upon 51 Gothic columns, supports groined arches, constructed, like the rest of the building, of stone. In the side aisles there will be twelve small chapels, with altars, making, with the great altar and an altar to the Virgin, fourteen in all.

The building will be constructed under the supervision of Messrs. RENWICK & RODRIGUEZ, architects, in the most substantial manner, five years being estimated as the probable period for its completion. There will be no curtailment of the plans for economical reasons. Its details will exercise the earnest attention and study of the Archbishop, whose energy and care, it is intended, shall control every line and block in its progress. It will be a church for the whole diocese, without pews, and but a limited number of chairs in the transept, in the manner of the French cathedrals."

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 9, 1858:

| | Surgical. | Medical. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining on July 2 | 178 | 72 | 250 |
| Admitted to July 9 | 49 | 14 | 63 |
| Discharged, cured or relieved. | 42 | 8 | 50 |
| Died | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Remaining at date | 179 | 73 | 253 |

Males, 208; females, 45.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

COUNTERACTING THE EFFECTS OF ICE.—JOSEPH DEHAN, who drives an ice cart, wishing on Saturday to counteract the cooling effect upon his system of his load of ice, drank largely of brandy. The warming liquid caused him to lose his balance, and he tumbled off his seat, fracturing his shoulder and arm, besides inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was picked up, taken to the nearest station-house, his wounds dressed, and he sent home.

LEG CRUSHED.—ANDREW GLAW had his leg badly crushed while experimenting with some new machinery on a small steamboat at the foot of Christopher-street. He was taken to his residence, No. 9 Mangin-street.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUEEU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities eqnally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mr. J. PROCTER, the eminent tragedian, makes his appearance at this popular Theatre after an absence of eight years. A good company has been engaged to support him, and three very attractive pieces selected.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Disorders that eat into the flesh or inflame the skin are extinguished for ever by the Ointment, and affections of the stomach, liver and excretory organs by the Pills. These are rules without exceptions.

# LONG ISLAND.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The Sabbath-School attached to Plymouth Church yesterday closed its sessions for a Summer vacation, and the occasion was improved to afford the children, their parents and the friends of the School a cheerful time at parting. Bouquets of the most beautiful flowers bedecked the room, and appropriate banners and mottoes ornamented the walls. Dr. MORRELL, the Principal of the School, the Rev. LYMAN BEECHER and THEODORE TILTON, Assistant Superintendent, made addresses, between which the School sang some of their sweetest hymns. An original song, composed by Mr. TILTON especially for the occasion, was sung to the tune of "Shining Shore." We append two of the stanzas:

"The thrush is on her trembling nest
Which every wind is swaying;
And every robin shows his breast,
While we are here delaying!
The bees have set their pipes in tune
On every head of clover;
And we must haste to hear them soon,
Or Summer will be over!

To-day the birds on every bough
Their Sabbath chimes are ringing;—
The Lord is in his temple now—
We praise him with our singing!
Without, within, the voices chord!
One praise we all are giving—
To Thee! the Ever-Loving Lord,
To Thee! the Ever-Living!"

THE HEAT.—A man, named THOMAS HAYES, was prostrated by the heat while at work on Bolivar, near Raymond-street, Saturday afternoon. He was taken to the City Hospital.

A laborer, while at work laying water-pipes on South, near Atlantic street, Saturday afternoon, was prostrated by the heat, and taken to the Hospital. He resides at No. 113 Twenty-fourth-street, New-York.

A laborer, named MULHANEY, employed in the Gas-House, was prostrated by the heat yesterday while at work. He died soon after being carried to his residence in John-street.

### Williamsburg Dispensary.

The number of patients treated during the month of June, was 700, viz.: Males, 292; Females, 408. Total, 700.

NATIVITY—United States, 426; Ireland, 206; England, 31; Germany, 32; Scotland, 5. Total, 700.

Number of prescriptions, 686.

DISEASES—Injuries, 45; Nervous, 16; Skin, 42; Head, 38; Abdomen, 117; Eye and Ear, 10; Urinary, 2; Fevers, 53; Abscess, 8; Rheumatism, 15; Lungs and Throat, 68; Minor Surgery, 54; Vaccinated, 230. Total, 700.

AGES—Patients under 1 year, 140; between 1 and 5, 171; between 5 and 10, 68; between 10 and 30, 172; over 30, 149. Total, 700.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.—Coroner REDDING yesterday morning made an *ante-mortem* examination of a German named JAMES LUTZ, who is supposed to have received fatal injuries on Friday night last. He was arrested between 12 and 1 o'clock Friday night, on Montagne-street, by an officer of the First Precinct, for intoxication. He made a strenuous resistance, and came very near getting the officer down, when the officer found it necessary to use his club. LUTZ had evidently been engaged in a fight before he met the officer, as he had a black eye and his clothes were torn. On Saturday he paid his fine and went home to bed, complaining of pain in his side. He may recover, but, to be ready for any emergency, Coroner REDDING took his statement yesterday.

A FOUNDLING—THE MOTHER ARRESTED.—Late Saturday night an officer found an infant in a lot, near the corner of Flushing-avenue and Walworth-street. It was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station House, and properly cared for. Yesterday Officer SMITH, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a woman named CATHARINE THOMPSON, who acknowledged that she was the mother of the child. She says that it was born Friday night last, and that her husband has been dead three years. A girl, named MARY LANG was also arrested by the same officer, yesterday, as an accomplice. Both of the accused were committed for examination.

FIRE.—At 12 o'clock, Saturday night, a fire broke out in a two story frame building, No. 147 Johnson-street, just below Gould, owned by AUSTIN BULWINKLE, which was partially destroyed, and a frame-building adjoining, owned by the same person, was slightly damaged. The building was occupied on the first floor by Mr. BEATTY, shoemaker, and the second story by a man named MCGANN. Loss $500. Insured.

RAG-PICKERS ARRESTED.—On Friday last Captain M. LANE, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested two German rag-pickers, who had in their possession a quantity of rags, mattresses, &c, which they had gathered along the beach in that district, and which had evidently been thrown overboard by some infected vessel. The property was burnt, and the Germans were discharged by the Mayor with a reprimand.

ALTERED MONEY.—A German, who gives his name as JACOB MATTIAR, was arrested on Saturday for attempting to pass, at the Fulton Ferry, a $2 bill, altered from Merchants' Exchange Bank, D. C. (broken) to Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York. Upon his person were found a $1 bill of a similar kind, and bills on a broken Tennessee Bank. He was committed for examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, a boy, named AMOS ROW, while bathing at the foot of South Tenth-street, was so badly scalded by the steam from an escape pipe from a factory in that vicinity, that he died on Saturday morning last. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, and a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water yesterday morning at the foot of Pacific-street. Coroner REDDING took the remains in charge. Further particulars can be obtained by applying at the Coroner's office, basement of the City Hall.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The calendar in this Court will be taken up to-day, and twenty causes each day will be called until the whole (sixty-two causes) has been disposed of. There will be no reserved causes or causes called a second time. The Court will be in session two weeks.

THE REMAINS OF ANOTHER MASTODON DISCOVERED.—The remains of a mastodon were found on Friday at Cornell's Pond, Brooklyn Water Works. A guard has been set over the spot to prevent the bones from being carried away, as it is expected the entire skeleton is there.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 96 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Males 50, females 46. There were 6 deaths by consumption, 6 by fevers, 10 by convulsions, 3 by small-pox, 2 by sun strokes, and 2 drowned.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—The announcement on Saturday that the liquor cases had been argued in General Term, Supreme Court, was premature.

DROWNED.—DOUGLASS, a son of Purser GIBSON, was accidentally drowned at the Navy-Yard on Friday last. The deceased was 11 years old.

LICENSES.—Only thirty applications have been made to the Commissioners this year for licenses.

### New-Jersey Items.

STRAINING AT A GNAT AND SWALLOWING A CAMEL.—The city of Hoboken, where a certain distinguished Frenchman has found asylum for a week past against the pursuit of all kinds of legal and illegal processes, in the matter of an alleged abduction of the wife and daughter of a respectable citizen, has been greatly excited and outraged by the fast driving of some stages through their streets on Sunday. Complaints were made against the offending drivers. Special Policemen were sworn in, several arrests (of horses) were made, and a riot on a very small scale took place. The city, at last accounts, was quiet, and doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Since the departure of DE RIVIERE, the city has been visited by a rabid dog, which, after biting a child, was killed. The report says:

"A dog, supposed to be rabid, was killed in Washington-street on Saturday, after having bitten a child in the thumb. Medical attendance was called to the child, and proper remedies applied, so that it is thought no serious results will follow."

THE ROCHESTER MURDER—MRS. LITTLES ON HER WAY TO SING SING.—Sheriff BABCOCK, of Rochester, passed through the city this morning with Mrs. LITTLES, on her way to Sing Sing, to live out her sentence of seven years for having been cognizant of the murder of her husband by her brother, IRA STOUT. She appears young, and has not a vicious look; and even in her prison garb she will hardly be selected as one guilty of the crimes alleged against her. And yet there is no doubt of her guilty knowledge of the death of her husband—of the intentions of her brother—of the time fixed for the murder—and of the influence used to decoy LITTLES to the spot selected for the commission of the crime. But she denies (by intimations rather than by words) being present until after the deed was committed, and (by the same process) claims that when she did go to the spot it was to induce her brother to forego his purpose, as she had done on previous occasions. She seems grateful that she has escaped with so mild a sentence.—*Albany Journal*, 7th.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—July. 10.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Mich. St. 6s '78 | 104 | 100 | Cary Improve. Co. | 5½ |
| 21,000 | Tenn. St. 6s' 90 | 91⅛ | 100 | Gardiner Gold Co | 1⅛ |
| 13,000 | Virginia 6s | 92¾ | 600 | do | 1 |
| 16,000 | do | 93 | 100 | Brooklyn City R.R. | 100 |
| 7,000 | N. C. St. 6s | 96 | 250 | Reading Railroad | 46½ |
| 30,600 | Missouri St 6s | 84¾ | 250 | do | 46¼ |
| 67,000 | do | 84⅞ | 100 | do s60 | 45½ |
| 100,000 | do b60 | 85 | 100 | do s45 | 45½ |
| 14,000 | do | 85 | [illegible]00 | La Crosse & M R.R. | 6 |
| 2,000 | Cal. State 7s | 86 | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 60 |
| 3,000 | Cal. State 7s N.B. | 86 | 50 | do | 59½ |
| 1,600 | E. R. R. bds '75 | 35 | 450 | do s10 | 59½ |
| 2,000 | H R R R. 1st M | 102 | 25 | do | 59¾ |
| 5,000 | Ill C.R.R. bds. s30 | 87⅛ | 100 | do b60 | 59¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 87⅛ | 50 | do b30 | 59½ |
| 8,000 | La C. & M. L. G. B. | 33¼ | 50 | do | 59¼ |
| 12,000 | do | 33 | 160 | M. S. & N. Ia. R. R | 22¾ |
| 10,000 | do s60 | 31¾ | 100 | do b30 | 22½ |
| 5,000 | Lake E. & W. 1st m | 63 | 90 | do | 22½ |
| 10 | Union Bank | 110 | 100 | M.S. & N.I. pf sk. b30 | 44¼ |
| 125 | Phenix Bank | 105 | 100 | do | 44¼ |
| 139 | Am. Ex. Bank | 105¼ | 8 | Panama Railroad | 104½ |
| 5 | Park Bank | 101 | 200 | Gal. & Chic. R R. | 88 |
| 25 | Del & Hud C. Co | 98½ | 250 | do | 87¾ |
| 475 | N. Y. C. R R. s10 | 84¼ | 100 | do b30 | 88 |
| 30 | do | 84¼ | 160 | do b60 | 87¾ |
| 100 | do b30 | 84⅜ | 10 | do | 87½ |
| 100 | do b10 | 84⅜ | 50 | do s60 | 87⅞ |
| 400 | do s30 | 84¼ | 350 | Cleve. & Tol. R R | 34¾ |
| 50 | do b3 | 84½ | 150 | do | 34⅝ |
| 1050 | do | 84⅜ | 100 | do b20 | 34¾ |
| 435 | Erie Railroad | 18¼ | 106 | do s60 | 34¼ |
| 600 | do s30 | 18 | 550 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 75¾ |
| 100 | do s30 | 18⅛ | 50 | do | 75⅝ |
| 500 | do s60 | 18 | 100 | do b20 | 75⅝ |
| 100 | do b10 | 18⅜ | 250 | do | 75½ |
| 650 | do | 18⅜ | | | |

MONDAY, July 12—A. M.

The Foreign Trade for the past week at the port of New-York shows an Import entry of $2,456,860, including the Foreign Dry Goods table in our last paper. The comparison is with $9 215,537 entered same time last year, being the first regular week, after the holiday, of the operation of the New Tariff. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $1,286,382, as against $1,112,879 same week last year. The Export of Specie, $564,080, as against $1,184,115 same week in 1857. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $5,342,247, against $5,819,988 at the close of the previous week. The Specie movements of the week have not been important, as in favor or against the Bank reserve, and the averages to be made up this afternoon are not likely to show a material variation from the last Specie line of $33,830,232. In addition to the Foreign export, most of which came out of the Sub-Treasury for the July interest upon the Public Debt, $200,000 went by express to Washington City. The interior Gold exchanges run pretty even, though rather in favor of the City as far as we are advised. The Southern and Southwestern bank balances continue to accumulate by the sale of Foreign bills, and the collection of New-York acceptances for their account; and from the unusually large accumulation of Specie at New-Orleans and one or two other important points, these balances are likely to remain later than usual the coming Fall. It is noted also that the stock of Cotton, still to go forward from the Southern ports, is larger by 70,000 bales than at the same time last season, the whole, 240,000 bales, being equal to an exchange, at present prices, of $13,000,000. The rates for Bills on London and Paris during the past week ruled 109⅜@109⅝ for Sterling, and 5.13¾@5.12½ for Francs, the market closing steady, but with less business than the early demand of the week seemed to promise. The rates for Money undergo, from day to day, very slight variations, and altho gh the movement in Stocks has sensibly improved, and the *Bull* account among the speculative jobbers is on the increase, money at call keeps easy at 4 ℘ cent, as a rule, with occasional exceptions on choice securities at 3@3½ ℘ cent. Prime short paper goes at 4@5 ℘ cent., and fair bills at from 5@7 ℘ cent. There is no manifest improvement yet in general trade to disturb these rates, and some of the large lenders are probably disappointed that the low price of money continues so long without tempting more activity. The effect of this feeling, in part, is that attention is being more directed to State and other assured dividend stocks, the former yielding, at the current market worth, from 4½@5 ℘ cent. on New-Yorks, to 7@7½ ℘ cent. on Missouris. In these two securities the transactions of the week exceed a million of dollars, by private sale for Albany account, where most of the recent New-York loan was taken, and by sales of Missouris at the Brokers' Board and at the counter of Messrs. JACOB LITTLE & Co., who have been very large dealers in the stock for several months past. At the same time the market has been pretty well cleared of Tennessees and Ohios. Some few parcels of Virginias and Michigans remain on sale, but both at an advance of 2 ℘ cent. within the week. We understand that of the future million of Missouri State aid to Railways, contingent upon the rise of the Stock to 90 ℘ cent ex-dividend, the issue will not exceed $100,000 per month after the price limited shall be reached, and arrangements have already been made by one of the Railway Companies to place half the amount, as a banking basis, in the West, using the bank notes for labor upon the line of their new work. The week past shows an improvement in the Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury, as compared with the closing weeks in June, but after all, these reach only $641,000, while last year they were $1,987,000 for the same week.

The late fiscal year being closed with the month of June, and the results at this port presented in summary, in the TIMES, a few days ago, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at New-York for the calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House from 1st January, 1858, to the 30th June ult., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Specie, amounted to $60,006,271

| | |
|---|---|
| Add week in July | 2,456,860 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | $62,463,131 |
| Against same time in 1857 | 124,792,952 |
| *Decrease full one-half, or* | $62,329,822 |

According to the same tables, the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, amounted to $31,643,378

| | |
|---|---|
| Add week in June | 1,286,382 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | $32,929,760 |
| Against same time 1857 | 39 774,593 |
| Decrease this season | $6,844,833 |

The same tables make the Export of Specie since Jan. 1 $12,359,959

| | |
|---|---|
| Add week in July | 564,080 |
| Total since Jan. 1 | $12,924 039 |
| Against same time 1857 | 23,582,177 |
| Decrease this season | $10,658,138 |

The receipts of Gold from California, and of Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at New-York, from Jan. 1, 1858, to present date, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| In California Gold | $18,111,918 |
| Foreign Coin | 1,778,363 |
| Together | $19,890,281 |
| Against 1857: | |
| In California Gold | $16,803,592 |
| Foreign Coin | 5,352,012—22,155,610 |
| Decrease since Jan. 1 | $2,265,329 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York Central | 82⅝@84⅝@85 |
| New-York and Erie | 17@18⅜@19 |
| Reading | 44⅜@46⅛@46⅛ |
| Rock Island | 73⅜@75⅜@76⅛ |
| Michigan Southern | 21⅜@22⅛@22⅜ |
| Preferred | 42⅛@44⅛@44⅜ |
| Illinois Central | 78@75⅛@77⅛ |
| Panama | 102@104⅛@105⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 77⅛@78@78⅛ |
| Hudson | 26⅜@27⅛@28⅛ |
| Galena | 85⅜@88@88 |
| Missouris | 85@84⅜@85 |
| Virginias | 92⅜@93@93⅜ |
| Tennessees | 91⅛@91⅜@92 |
| La Crosse Land Grants | 33⅛@33@32⅜ |
| Toledo | 32⅜@34⅜@34⅜ |
| Delaware and Hudson | 98⅜@98⅛@98⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 52@59⅛@60 |

The second figures in the above denote the last printed sales at the early board on Saturday. There was no printed list in the afternoon, though an informal meeting of the Brokers was held in the Board-room, when the advance in the market continued, and unusually full purchases were made, establishing, as near as we could ascertain at the close, the outside figures in our table. The spirit of the market seemed to rise with the mercury in the thermometer of the weather, and, although the majority of the Stock Exchange carried an adjournment at 12 o'clock, and some of the Brokers left town for recreation and to escape the heat, a large business was done on the Street and in the Board-room, without being registered. The tendency had been to a rising market since Tuesday morning, the principal resistance being shown by some heavy *Bear* sales on Tuesday and Wednesday, in New-York Central, &c., and by some partial realizations on Thursday. The *Bull* account has been considerably strengthened since the 1st July, while the opposite interest has been weakened, partly by a change of views and consequent closing up of contracts by one or two leading operators, and partly by the absence from town, or less confident movement through his substitutes, of the broker of what is known as the steamboat party. The Street speculators, who move on the daily fluctuations of the market, have also become more divided in their general policy, which, for four months past, had strongly sympathized with the *Bear* interest, and although a good many of them suffer as much on a sudden change of tactics, in closing up their old contracts, the determination with the majority seems to be to go in with the *Bulls* at the Board, for a substantial Summer rise. In addition to all this, the near approach of the New-York Central dividend; the certainty of the early resumption of dividends by the Galena Road, and the probability of a similar result with the Rock Island and Michigan Central, have all lent a moral force to the general dealings, which many of the *short* sellers of these stocks are unable to resist. The improvement in prices extended at the close of the week to nearly all the non-dividend Road shares, including Erie, which again attracts speculative attention, and recovered nearly two ℘ cent. The principal exception to the upward tone on Saturday was the La Crosse Land Grants, which are pressed for cash, and freely offered on *short* contract, notwithstanding the probability of the payment of the August coupon. We have heretofore intimated that the new management, in completing the work to La Crosse, under the late heavy embarrassments and the stain of corrupt practices in the Wisconsin Legislature, were placing these bonds with the contractor at about 30 ℘ cent, involving not only a large sacrifice on the principal, but trebling the interest to be paid on the money actually realized. This does not of course invalidate the bond, but the fact itself explains why it is sold so low on the market, as well as the wherefore of the constant free supply. The general market closed buoyant on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. JOHN BLOODGOOD, of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, was admitted to membership by the Stock Exchange Board on Saturday.

The Mechanics' Banking Association has been refused readmission to the Clearing House, though standing in fair credit, because a minority, equal to one-fourth the Associated Banks in the House, are opposed to it, and, under the rule, can reject the application. This arbitrary action is at all times questionable, where caprice, and not principle, determines the result. It is unjust in the present instance, because the Bank in question, after the misfortunes of the crisis, was promptly administered upon by the Receiver, all its debts, of every character, paid within ninety days, and the remaining assets, after being turned back to the stockholders—who placed them in charge of a new and competent executive—were examined and pronounced by the Bank Superintendent at Albany fully equal to the present capital of $316,000, as reduced by act of the Legislature.

A Committee on the subject of mutilated Bank Notes have recommended to the members of the Clearing-House Association to refuse payment of all notes mutilated with *evident intent* to defraud, and in case any suit should be brought against any member for such refusal, that the defence be conducted under the direction of a Committee, and that the expense of such suit be paid by the members of the Association, in the same manner as other expenses of the Clearing-House.

We call attention to an advertisement respecting the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad bondholders' meeting, at the office of FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-street, on Wednesday next.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

| Bank Notes. | Dis. | Bank Notes. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York State | —@ ¼ | Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana | —@ ⅝ |
| New-England | —@ ⅛ | Indiana Free | —@1¼ |
| New-Jersey | —@ ¼ | Missouri | —@ ¾ |
| Philadelphia | —@1·10 | Michigan | —@1 |
| Penn. Country | —@ ⅝ | Illinois and Wisconsin | 1½@1¾ |
| Baltimore | —@1-5 | Tennessee Old | —@2½ |
| Maryland | —@ ⅜ | Tennessee Free | 3 @ — |
| Virginia Old | —@ ⅝ | Canada | —@ ⅜ |
| Virginia Free | —@ ¾ | Phila. Checks | —@1-10 |
| North Carolina | 1⅛@1½ | Baltimore Checks | —@1-5 |
| S. Carolina and Georgia | ¾@1 | Boston Checks | —@1-8 |
| New Orleans | —@ ½ | | |
| Mobile | —@ ⅜ | | |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acre warrants | 89 | 92 |
| 120 acre warrants | 78 | 82 |
| 80 acre warrants | 89 | 92 |
| 40 acre warrants | 112½ | 115 |

### Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

| BANKS. | LOANS. July 3. | LOANS. June 26. | SPECIE. July 3. | SPECIE. June 26. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,855,972 | 2,800,830 | 2,402,334 | 2,083 059 |
| Canal Bank | 638,049 | 602,884 | 862 375 | 827,313 |
| Louisiana | 1,659,662 | 1,625,736 | 1,758,050 | 1,917,686 |
| Louisiana State | 2,874,364 | 2,962,023 | 3,164 532 | 2,929,489 |
| Mech. & Trad. | 433,943 | 433,650 | 576,098 | 490,934 |
| Bk. of N. Orl'ns | 1,179,562 | 1,323,067 | 351,362 | 398,840 |
| Southern Bank | 156,655 | 148,666 | 189,232 | 278,748 |
| Union Bank | 762,235 | 733,259 | 476,916 | 643,115 |
| Bk. of J. Robb | 227,842 | 239,089 | 330,665 | 335,223 |
| Crescent City | 906,202 | 920,083 | 222,558 | 191,590 |
| Bank of America | 598,069 | 601,697 | 342,852 | 327,083 |
| Total | 12,291,555 | 12,390,984 | 10,676,974 | 10,423,080 |
| | Decrease | $99,429 | Increase | $253 804 |

| BANKS. | CIRCULATION. July 3. | CIRCULATION. June 26. | DEPOSITS. July 3. | DEPOSITS. June 26. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 2,427,960 | 2,363,545 | 3,658,742 | 3,431,096 |
| Canal Bank | 731,410 | 756,805 | 981,647 | 868,532 |
| Louisiana | 1,090,584 | 974,249 | 2,940,815 | 3,172,092 |
| Louisiana State | 1,582,240 | 1,616,040 | 4,502,651 | 4,366,754 |
| Mech. & Traders' | 197,845 | 191,145 | 839,629 | 736,057 |
| Bk. of N. Orleans | 427,580 | 437,900 | 768,589 | 825,438 |
| Southern Bank | 195,820 | 193,430 | 239,439 | 340,291 |
| Union Bank | 606,155 | 618,850 | 833,254 | 851,572 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 355,485 | 341,140 | 300,652 | 334,589 |
| Crescent City | 146,760 | 137,575 | 315,804 | 217,998 |
| Bank of America | 201,120 | 192,355 | 531,925 | 532,715 |
| Total | 7,962,959 | 7,823,034 | 16,013,100 | 15,676,134 |
| | Increase | $139,925 | Increase | $336,966 |

| BANKS. | EXCHANGE. July 3. | EXCHANGE. June 26. | DUE DIST. BANKS. July 3. | DUE DIST. BANKS. June 26. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | 1,338,229 | 1,636,106 | 277,822 | 284,762 |
| Canal Bank | 1,786 154 | 1,847 834 | 78,750 | 121,094 |
| Louisiana | 1,793,807 | 1,813,596 | 360,136 | 346,272 |
| Louisiana State | 611,379 | 754,126 | 175,342 | 113,856 |
| Mech & Traders | 270,053 | 265 661 | 33,581 | 31,586 |
| Bk. New-Orleans | 409,968 | 358,883 | 66,749 | 73,437 |
| Southern Bank | 914,051 | 845 298 | | |
| Union Bank | 537,179 | 424,905 | 47,709 | 28,402 |
| Bank of J. Robb | 171,382 | 185,588 | 8 839 | 27,827 |
| Crescent City | 42,550 | 9 917 | 12,214 | 6,781 |
| Bank of America | 16,111 | 8,364 | | |
| Total | 7,890,863 | 8,110 778 | 1,661,242 | 1,034,017 |
| | Decrease | $219,915 | Increase | $27,225 |

### Tide-water Receipts.

*From the Albany Argus.*

The receipts at tide water by the canals of this State, of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the 1st week of July in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows

| Week. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Barley, bush |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | 22,175 | 75,025 | 209,343 | 4,000 |
| 1858 | 50,022 | 284 013 | 129 878 | 10,241 |
| Increase | 27,847 | 208,988 | Dec. 79,465 | Inc. 6,241 |

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

| Season. | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Barley, bush |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 | 152,079 | 980,913 | 691,035 | 126,284 |
| 1858 | 549,002 | 3,523,191 | 1,097,167 | 362,931 |
| Increase | 396,923 | 2,542,278 | 406,132 | 236,647 |

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857 is equal to 905,379 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals, to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

| Season—Canal open. | 1856. May 4. | 1857. May 6. | 1858. April 28. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 307,584 | 152,079 | 549,002 |
| Wheat, bush | 2,279,688 | 980,913 | 3,523,191 |
| Corn, bush | 1,614,360 | 691,035 | 1,097,167 |
| Barley, bush | 147,655 | 126,284 | 362,931 |
| Rye, bush | 840,826 | 83,122 | 149,220 |
| Oats, bush | 1,708,903 | 966,425 | 1,327,705 |
| Pork, bbls | 43,300 | 8 288 | 12,723 |
| Beef, bbls | 8,994 | 2,780 | 6,545 |
| Cheese, lbs | 145,200 | 109,400 | 123,100 |
| Butter, lbs | 235,800 | 79,100 | 60,700 |
| Lard, lbs | 4,816,000 | 363,550 | 1,784,900 |
| Bacon, lbs | 2,638,500 | 1,704,800 | 2,357,800 |
| Wool, lbs | 51,900 | 6,900 | 201,900 |

### The Coal Trade.

*From the Miner's Journal, of Saturday.*

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 31,024; by canal 31,886 06; for the week 62 910 06 tons; showing a loss of 14,765 tons compared with the corresponding week last year.

All the regions lose for the week compared with last year except the Scranton, which gains a little upwards of 5,000 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad gained 1,370 tons, but the Canal loses 2,930 tons. The Scranton trade South has increased this year 80,000 tons, while the trade North has diminished 35,000 tons. The trade sums up this week as follows:

| | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill Railroad | 37,674 | 31,024 |
| Schuylkill Canal | 40,001 | 31,886 |
| Lehigh Railroad | 9,957 | 11,327 |
| Lehigh Canal | 28 281 | 25,351 |
| Delaware and Hudson Co | 14,491 | 7,247 |
| Pennsylvania Coal Co | 24,677 | 23,615 |
| Scranton, South | 4,143 | 12,190 |
| Total | 159,224 | 142,640 |

The trade continues to decrease weekly compared with last year, and the loss for the season from the above mentioned regions this year, so far, has reached 203,872 tons.

Boats are again plenty for New-York, &c., and rather scarce for Philadelphia. The larger class boats object loading for Philadelphia, while the smaller class of boats are diminishing in number every year. The shipments by canal will be considerably increased the ensuing week.

Vessels are more plenty at Port Richmond, and freights to the East remain without change.

We have not learned whether the difficulties with the miners have been arranged at Carbondale, but presume they are not, as the quantity of coal sent forward does not increase.

The Northern Central Railroad has been opened to Sunbury, and now connects with the Shamokin and Sunbury Railroad, which gives that region access to the Southern market by railroad. The toll and freight from the Shamokin region to Baltimore has been fixed, by arrangement with the Shamokin Railroad, at $2 50 ℘ ton from all the collieries in the Shamokin Region, thus placing them all on an equality. The toll and transportation from Sunbury to Baltimore is $2 ℘ ton. The toll on coal from Millersburg, the terminus of the Lykens Valley Railroad, has been reduced from $2 10 to $1 90 ℘ ton. The charge from Pinegrove to Baltimore remains as heretofore, $2 10 ℘ ton. The Shamokin operators anticipate a considerable market for their coal South by this route.

# BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

☞ ERIE RAILROAD ACCEPTANCES AND INTEREST Coupons bought by
DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE,
No 63 Wall st.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 10—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull, rates unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $3 75 for superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4 for do. Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $4 25 for do. extras; $4 50@$4 75 for double extras. WHEAT dull; sales 2,300 bushels Milwaukee Club at 70c; Chicago Spring nominal at 65c.@66c.; Red Ohio at 87½c. CORN steady; sales 23,000 bushels at 59c. for sound; 47½c. for unsound. OATS in fair demand and market unchanged; sales 16,000 bushels at 37½c.@38c. WHISKY better; sales 200 bbls. at 22c. Receipts and shipments light. *Canal Freights*—40c. on Flour; 11c. on Wheat and 10c. on Corn to New-York.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR market dull, and no change to note in quotations; sales 800 bbls., at $3 75 for superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4@$4 25 for good to choice extra do.; $4@$4 25 for fancy and extra Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canadian; $4 50@$4 75 for double extras. WHEAT quiet; sales 35,000 bushels, at 65c.@68c. for Chicago Spring; 70c.@75c. for Milwaukee Club. OATS steady; sales 16,000 bushels, at 37½c.@38c. CORN is in fair demand; sales 50,000 bushels, at 50c.@58c. for sound; 47½c.@50c. for damaged. RYE unchanged; sales 32,000 bushels, at 57½c.@58c. WHISKY better; sales 450 bbls., at 21½c.@22c. *Canal Freights*—40c. on Flour; 11c. on Wheat; 10c. on Corn, to New York. *Imports in the last twenty-four hours*—892 bbls. Flour; 5,840 bushels Wheat; 19,412 bushels Corn; 9,842 bushels Oats; 1,303 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—4,743 bbls. Flour; 51,368 bushels Wheat; 43,724 bushels Corn; 43,193 bushels Oats.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, July 9.

COTTON dull and inactive, with a downward tendency in the lower grades, but no quotable change in prices. Sales to-day, 1,800 bales. Sales of the week, 7,000 bales. Receipts ditto, 4,100. Increased receipts at this port, 106,500. Ditto at all Southern ports, 134,000. Stock at this port, 65,000. Freights stiffening. SUGARS have advanced an eighth. FLOUR is selling at $4. WHEAT, 87½c. PORK improving, and commands $16. Prime Rio COFFEE is quoted at 10¾c. Sales of the week, 6,750 bags. Stock in port, 23,500 bags. Receipts less than last year's at this date, 82,000 bags.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in good milling demand, but held generally above the views of millers. Sales 20,000 bushels at 98c. for White Indiana; 90c. for Red do.; 75c. for Prime Chicago Spring. CORN, OATS and BARLEY quiet. *Freights* unchanged. *Lake Imports*—23,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—30,000 bbls. Flour; 1,500 bushels Wheat; 39,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 10.

COTTON remains inactive, but prices are easier, though not quotably lower. Sales to-day 700 bales. Prime MOLASSES is selling at 27c. FLOUR—Good Ordinary and Superfine $3 70. CORN—Prime 75c. PORK—Mess $16. BACON—Sides 8c., with an advancing tendency. INDIA BAGGING has advanced ⅛c. Sterling Exchange 108½. Sight exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ premium.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined to 60c. CORN quiet; sales at 47c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—28 000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—2 200 bbls. Flour; 58,000 bushels Wheat; 62,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 10.

FLOUR firm for extra brands; common dull. WHISKY, 21½c. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing; buyers and sellers dissent in their views.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 9.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,100 bales at prices ranging from 9c.@12⅞c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 10.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firm. WHISKY very firm. Provisions rather firmer.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 10.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and scarce. CORN active. WHISKY firm and scarce, at 25c.@26c.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| NAMES. | LEAVES | FOR | DATE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabia | Boston | Liverpool | July 14 |
| City of Washing'n | New-York | Liverpool | July 15 |
| Borussia | New-York | Southampton | July 15 |
| Bremen | New-York | Bremen | July 17 |
| North American | Quebec | Liverpool | July 17 |
| Africa | New-York | Liverpool | July 21 |
| Fulton | New-York | Southampton | July 21 |
| Indian Empire | New-York | Galway | July 23 |
| City of Edinburg | New York | Glasgow | July 24 |
| Canada | Boston | Liverpool | July 28 |
| Kangaroo | New-York | Liverpool | July 29 |
| North Star | New-York | Southampton | July 31 |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Fulton | Southampton | New-York | June 30 |
| North American | Liverpool | Quebec | June 30 |
| Canada | Liverpool | Boston | July 3 |
| Austria | Southampton | New-York | July 4 |
| North Star | Southampton | New-York | July 7 |
| Kangaroo | Liverpool | New-York | July 7 |
| Asia | Liverpool | New-York | July 10 |
| Indian | Liverpool | Quebec | July 14 |
| Northern Light | Southampton | New-York | July 14 |
| Europa | Liverpool | Boston | July 17 |
| Hudson | Bremen | New-York | July 17 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | July 18 |
| Vanderbilt | Southampton | New York | July 21 |
| City of Baltimore | Liverpool | New-York | July 21 |
| Persia | Liverpool | New-York | July 24 |
| Arabia | Liverpool | Boston | July 31 |

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Florida, for Savannah*—F. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Reid, Miss Gertrude Savage, Miss Harriet M. Savage, Southwood Smith, A. W. Littell, Samuel Heys, Chas. A. Kendall, E. H. Rogers, Miss Rogers, D. Meyer G. F. Naylor, Miss Marten, J. R. Thorn, Mr. and Mrs D. L. Roath, A. C. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Brown, A. Horwitz, Franklin Gunn, Mrs. Neufville and servant, Francis Neufville, Edwin Neufville, Mrs. John Neill and three children, Thomas Davis, and seven steerage.

*In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.*—John Robinson, Juan Pizzani, John Miller, Nicholas B. Corson, James Douglass, Christopher Manor, Gustave Hagenneister, August Bossman, M. Roth, A. Gaffe, Henry C. Manser A. S. Schaffer, Miss Stansbury, Miss Jackson, Miss Meriam, Miss A. Hyatt, Mrs. Wayne, J. H. Downing and lady, Capt. M. French and lady, E. F. Irving, August Dud and lady, W. F. Mansor, J. D. Evans, Mr. Edmond and child, Mrs. John Emmett, Miss Jane Emmett, and 23 in the steerage.

*In steamship Columbia, for Charleston*—J. N. Robson, Capt. S. De Forrest, P. Van Schaack, Mrs. O. Schachte, A. W. Fenno, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Miss L. Upson, Mr. Kennerty, E. Calinano, Capt. Edwards, J. H. Bull, S. Cox, Miss M. Cox, Miss A. Cox, Mrs. H. Cox, and 24 in the steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Tennessee, from New-Orleans*—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Kerr, Mrs. Vallette, Mrs. Dussard, Mrs. Zalier and nephew, Miss Ramsay, Mrs. Kirkland and child, A. Beatty and lady, child and servant, Miss Druckhammer, Mrs McQuid, Mrs. Erskine, 3 children and servant, Miss Ott and neice, Mrs. J. S. Watson, Mrs. Carington, Miss F. Bomsee, Mr. Harris and lady, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Wright and child, Mrs. Adams, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Chesborough and servant, H. N. Caldwell and lady, Mr. Dalsen and lady, 2 children and servant, Miss Dalsen, Miss Corwin, M. Harney, Mr. Hendricks, L. Kirn, F. F. Henriques, B. Bemare Jacob Ott, R. Richars, A. H. Way, C. C. Maull, C. Vallett, S. Solomen, E. D. Craig, H. P. Marks, M. Lyons, and 16 in the steerage.

*In ship Marathon, from New-Orleans*—Mrs. and Miss Poole, Mr. Lathrop, Mrs. McAuley and daughter, A. Stover, A. Wilkinson, Mr. Rhodes and lady.

*In brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P.*—Miss Cath. Forbes.

*In bark Indian Belle, from Cardenas*—A. Frick.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 59 | Sun sets | 7 32 | Moon set | 9 09 |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 9 14 | Gov. Island | 10 03 | Hell Gate | 11 25 |

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 10

### Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Westernport, Berry, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Atlanta, Layfield, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships S. G. Glover, Kellum, Sydney, N. S. W., Cameron; Mediator, Kast, New-Orleans, W. T. [illegible]

Bark Chevallie, Anderson, Bahia, [illegible] Sachs.

Brigs Isabella Beurman, Tomes, Port-au-Prince Delafield, Wilson & Co.; D Duffell, Talbot, Elizabethport, master; Monte Christo, Northrup, Madeira, [illegible] son; Mealsus, Parkis, Tampa, [illegible] Ferris.

Schooners Wonder, French, Providence, master; C. L. Vanderveet, Wicks, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Commerce, Daniels, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Jno. Howard, Baker, Bangor, master; H. Blackman, Sherman, Jacksonville, Price & Van Solingen; W. H. Mailler, [illegible], St. John's N. F., Post & Small; Abba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; A. Kelly, Kelly, Halifax, Post & Small; Lavina Jane, Ketchum, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; S. B. Copperthwaite, Beatly, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Nonpareil (Br.,) Mundy, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

### Arrived.

Steamship Tennessee, Forbes, New-Orleans July 4, with passengers to Chas. Morgan & Co. July 6, at 3 P. M., off Sombrero Light, (Florida,) saw a large steamer bd. W. July 7, lat. 27 30, lon. 79 40, at 6 A. M., saw ship Empire City, bd. S.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship West Point, Ryan, Liverpool May 29, with mdse. and 469 passengers to Chas Carow. June 14, lat. 49, lon. 28, exchanged signals with a large Am ship. The W. P. has experienced westerly winds all the passage. Had 2 deaths

Ship Wisconsin, Scott, Sunderland 44 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to W. T. Frost. June 17, lat. 40 41, lon. 63 15, spoke Bremen bark Kosmos, from Cardiff for New-York.

Bark Glasgow, (Sic.,) Rap, Palermo May 5, passed Gibraltar May 28, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Bark Undine, (of Bath,) Merryman, Havana June 28, with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Queen Esther, (Br.,) Merriam, Elizabeth City, N. J., for St. John, N. B.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, N. P., via Cat Island July 3, with pineapples, logwood, sponge, old rigging, &c., to J. R. Bacon.

Brig C. B. Allen, (of Harrington,) Wass, Pictou, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to Tremlatt & Deane

Brig Mary Alvina, (of Boston,) Daly, (late Wyman,) St. Jago de Cuba June 19, with sugar and tobacco to H. D. Brookman & Co. June 25, William Murphy, of Philadelphia, a passenger, died of yellow fever. July 5, Capt. F. A. Wyman, of Lincolnville Me., died of yellow fever. July 9, Henry James, of Newark, N. J., died of the same disease. The M. A. was sent to the lower Bay.

Schr. Mary D. Lane, Gardner, Sagua June 26, with sugar and molasses to H. Tupper.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Pictou, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Starlight, (of Portland,) York, Havana 13 ds., with sugar and tobacco to master.

Schr. Carlton Jayne, Tyler, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Geo. J. Weaver, Tunnell, Indian River, Del., with corn to A. C. Havens & Co.

Schr. Emily, Griffin, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3 masts,) Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. G. Wright, Walling, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to J. P. Spofford.

Schr. Racer, Pierce, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to J. P. Spofford.

Schr. J. P. Lofland, Nichols, Jacksonville, E. F., 7 ds., with lumber to Price & Van Solengen.

Schr. Anna Hayward, Dickens, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Delaware and Hudson Coal Co.

Schr. E. H. Parker, Parker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. John Vance, Baker, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Alvoy, Portland, Ct., with stone.

WIND—During the day, S. to S. W.

### Arrived....SUNDAY, July 11.

U. S. storeship Relief, Jas H. Strong Lieut. Commanding, Aspinwall June 21, via Key West 4th inst., with invalids from the Pacific Squadron. Off Key West saw 2 large men-of-war standing in. July 7, lat. 30 43, lon. 79 35, passed one of the Panama Railroad Co.'s brigs, which left Aspinwall for New-York June 19. No date, lat. 33 25, lon. 75 56, passed the body of a white man dressed in white shirt and pantaloons.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, City Point, via the Potomac River, in ballast to Dunham & Dimon. The E. is at her pier, No. 37, N. R.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Ship Marathon, Tyler, New Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. Tyler.

Ship Pacific, Gadd, New-Orleans 16 ds, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son—20 steerage passengers.

Bark Corinthian, Keen, Port-au-Prince, 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dugan, Leland & Co.

Bark Sultana, Watson, Smyrna May 2 Passed Gibraltar June 3, with wool, rags, &c., to Braggio'ti & Duelos. Experienced heavy weather from Gibraltar to the Banks

Bark Indian Belle, Tenney, Cardenas 15 ds, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Emma Cushing, (of Wiscasset,) Dixon, Sagua 1st inst., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Reseland, Ball, Palermo April 28, passed Gibraltar May 20, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps. Left Palermo with strong westerly winds and very dirty weather, which continued until passing Gibraltar. The whole of the month of June had variable westerly winds, with frequent heavy sea from N.W., and strong easterly currents. Took a pilot off the Highlands 10th inst.

Brig Beatrice, (of Harrington,) Dyer, Havana [illegible] 26, via Hampton Roads, with sugar to Thom[illegible] Hunter.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., [illegible] plaster to master.

Brig S. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., [illegible] with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Proteus, (of Bucksport) Chipman, Sagua la Grande June 27, with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Bion Bradbury, Carpenter, Nuevitas June [illegible] sugar, molasses, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in company with brig Janette, (of Eastport) for New-York. July 1, off Bahama Channel, Ginger Key bearing [illegible] N. 12 miles, exchanged signals with bark J. W. [illegible] bound to windward. Left brig Anita Owen, Reed, for New-York July 12.

Brig Heylas, Pressey, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Addison 5 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. J. C. Homer, Homer, Bangor, via Bridgeport, in ballast to master.

Schr. Kasbec, Long, Port au-Prince June 24, with logwood to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Spencer D., (of New-Haven,) Mapes St. Ann's Bay, Jam., June 26, with Pimento to A. H. Solomon. Left no Am. vessels

Schr. J. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. W. J. Williams, Akens, Virginia 2ds., with wood.

Schr. Lucien, Sabersten, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell

Schr. C. P. Williams, Woodman, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. W. H. Selden, Cramer, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. M. F. Leary Moore, Virginia 2 ds., with apples.

Schr. Bergen, McGill, Virginia 2 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. David Babson, Wicks, Eluthera 7 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. Orient, Hoyt, Nassau, N. P., 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr Gaudy, (Br.,) Ingraham, Eluthera 7 ds., with pineapples to J Eneas.

Schr. Spray, Somers, Bayport, Fla., 15 ds., with lumber to John Ashly.

Schr. Ark, (Br.,) Strum, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to Hunter & Whitman.

Schr. Wm. H. Titcomb, Manning, St. Jago, (Cuba,) June 24, with sugar, &c., to R. W. Trund.

Schr. Oneida, Loper, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Loper, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. A. Vancleif, Vancleif, Richmond 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. B. & F. L., Pharo, Virginia 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. N. Rogers, Johnson, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. Crook, Eversham, Virginia 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ripple, Lewis, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. R. W. Bliss, Mathews, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Brothers, Rult, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. W. Hoyt, Robin, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Avon, Woodman, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Planet Mars, Rogers, Virginia 2 ds., with shingles.

Schr. J. Predmore, Cramer, Virginia ds., with wood.

Schr. Jane, Weeks, Wareham, in ballast.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Ingraham, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Eliza Leland, Roberts, Port Ewen for Salem.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Scofield, Port Ewen for Dighton.

Schr. New Haven, Griffin, Port Ewen for Fall River.

Schr. Minetta, Clark, Rondout for Providence.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenney.

WIND—During the day, from W. to S.

### Sailed.

Steamships Ariel, Ludlow, Havre, &c.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Montgomery, Crocker, and Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk; Steamer Atlanta, Layfield, Charleston.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr. bark Tom Corwin, Hall, Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, July 9—Arr. ship Samoset, Havre May 13; brig A. White, from Boston.

### Disasters, &c.

Capt. Keen, of bark Corinthian, from Port au-Prince, arrived at this port to day, reports three of the crew died on board during the passage. The ship Tropic Bird, Capt. Chas. Foulkes, went ashore on the N. W. point of Inagua, the morning of the 21st. Ship total loss. Cargo partly saved in a damaged state. The Corinthian brings her first and second officers and two of the crew.

### Spoken, &c.

C. Hammond—bark, stg. E., July 1, lat. 27 12, lon. 79 30.

Hannah Kimball—bark, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, July 2, lat. 23 40, lon. 83 40.

John Owen—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Melbourne, June 2, off Cape Clear.

J. P. Ellicott—brig, steering S., July 7, lat. 31 54, lon. 74 16.

Old Dominion—barkentine, steering S., July 7, lat. 32 15, lon. 74 20.

Parana—Br. bark, bound to Liverpool, with [illegible] captain, June 4, Cape Clear bearing S. E. 60 miles.

Princess Royal—Br. bark, from Liverpool for [illegible] June 1, off Tuskar.

Ranger—brig, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, July [illegible] lat 39 44, lon. 68 16.

Tonawanda—ship, bd. E., June 14, lat. 44 30, lon [illegible]

Young Sam—ship, from Sunderland for Portl[illegible] ds. out, June 28, lat. 41 56, lon. 51 45.

Wm. Tell—ship, from New York for Havre, [illegible] lat. 44 30, lon. 36.

Water Witch—U. S. steamer, June 20, off the [illegible]

### Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER FULTON.]

Arr. from New-York June 26, Gallego, at Liverpool; 27th, Augusta, at do.; 28th, Amelia, at do.; 26th, Southampton, at Gravesend.

Arr. from Charleston June 26, Arlington, and Prince[illegible] Victoria, at Deal; 27th, Franklin Haven, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore June 26, A. E. Hooper, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans June 27, the Aldanah, at Liverpool; 28th, Black Hawk, and Annie Hodgman, at [illegible]

Arr. from Wilmington, June 27, Wm. McKay, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Havana June 27, Argo, at Gravesend.

Sailed for New-York June 28, Mary Bradford, [illegible] London; 28th, Bridgewater, and Lady Franklin, [illegible] Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston June 28, Addie Snow, from Liverpool.

Spoken—June 1, lat. 28 N., lon. 40 W., ship [illegible] from Boston for Melbourne.

Passed Deal June 28, Saeridderen, from Savannah [illegible] Newcastle; 29th, the Marie, from Philadelphia [illegible] don,